





## BUILDING TRADES BEGIN INQUIRY IN MATERIAL COSTS

Business Agents of 52 Labor Unions to Enlist Aid of Members, Numbering 18,000, in Getting Data.

### INVESTIGATION BY GRAND JURY PLANNED

Labor Official Says Information Indicates Dealers Are in Combination of Restraint of Trade.

An inquiry into the high cost of building materials and the business practices of material dealers and manufacturers, with a view to requesting a grand jury investigation, was undertaken yesterday afternoon by the Building Trades Council, 2151 Locust street, through the board of business agents of that organization. The Building Trades Council is composed of 52 labor unions, with a membership of approximately 18,000 men employed in the building trades.

The business agents will report the undertaking to their local unions and enlist the services of all workmen in the building trades to help gather evidence, according to Maurice J. Cassidy, secretary of the council, who presided, and the business agents will report progress of the investigation from time to time to the regular meetings of the board, which are held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week. Cassidy said the council ought to have sufficient evidence within two weeks to warrant a grand jury investigation.

**Reasons for Investigation.** The investigation was projected, Cassidy stated, the belief that material dealers and manufacturers are holding up a building program for St. Louis by restricting competition through their trade associations in order to keep up prices, and are thus indirectly striking at trades unionism by keeping several thousand men out of employment.

He said also that the decision to undertake the investigation was prompted by the action of material dealers and contractors on public work in combining to have repealed bill No. 24, by the Board of Aldermen, which established a prevailing wage pay for workmen on public work and otherwise regulated the labor conditions of such work.

#### Grand Jury Inquiry Planned.

He explained that since the contractors had taken the repeal of the law, there remained nothing for labor to do but institute a thorough investigation of the business practices of the various associations of employers in the building industry, which Cassidy explained he had reason to believe from information supplied by business agents and others were in restraint of trade and matters of which the grand jury ought to be apprised.

"We already have some evidence that the stone, cement, sand and gravel dealers have combined through an association to put independent out of business in order to bolster up the prevailing unreasonable high prices of these materials, and have reports of threats made by members of the combine against stonecutters for purchasing materials at low prices from dealers not affiliated with the combine."

#### Reference to Profiteering.

"We are going to look into the prices of mill work and the practices of millwork manufacturers, and expect before we are through to touch every industry engaged in the building trades. We believe we have sources of information which will disclose a great conspiracy by contractors and material dealers and manufacturers to profiteer in prices of building materials."

Cassidy said it was the intention of the unions to suggest that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment examine with great care all bids on public work and prevailing prices, as it can be shown that they are out of proportion with conditions pointing out that there was a surplus of all kinds of building materials available and no market for them.

#### Says Many Are Idle.

"We expect conditions to grow worse for labor this winter," Cassidy added, "as no plans for large buildings are under way and only a few houses are being planned to relieve the serious housing condition in St. Louis. Even if his jobs were projected at this time, months would elapse before construction work would be started."

He said there were at least 4000 members of the Building Trades Council unemployed at this time, and the number was increasing daily.

#### Lumber for New School Purchased From St. Louis Company.

The Post-Dispatch, on last Tuesday, in an article relating how the Board of Education had beat the high cost of building, incorrectly stated that the Kellerman Lumber Co., in erecting the Roe School, at Mitchell and Prather avenues, had purchased in Chicago for \$16,000 lumber which would have cost \$22,000 had it been purchased here. The statement was attributed to Will Leahr, secretary of the Kellerman Lumber Co., who has since stated that he had reference to the millwork. The lumber for the Roe School was furnished by the Boeckler Lumber Co. of St. Louis.

## Latest Developments in Ellis Murder Trial

Continued From Page One.

Edna Ellis, the commission of the crime and disposition of the weapon used. He declared the police asked him such questions as, "And you ran this way?" "And you ran that way?" and kicked and hit him when he did not respond in the affirmative.

#### Says Father Was Threatened.

He said they took him to a brick pile and tried to make him state he had stumbled over it, and when he hesitated to answer yes, threatened to hit him with a brick, and that they took him to a sewer in search of a handkerchief, where spectators became so threatening that the police took him to the station.

#### He Declared He Never Told Them Where to Find a Razor or Any Articles Used in Commission of the Crime.

He said he was questioned incessantly at the police station and kept without food and not allowed to sleep, even after being removed to Central Police Station holdover. He admitted signing "something" to avert "other beatings" at the hands of the police, and said his father and uncle, who were at Central station when he was taken there, had been threatened with imprisonment by Chief of Police O'Brien, if they said Ellis was at home at the time of the murder.

Ellis said McCully did not introduce himself at their first conversation, and that he was in fear of him. "Two women called at the jail," he said, "and asked me if I was going to plead guilty. I said yes. I didn't have any lawyer then. I learned that the women were trying to identify me in a killing at Normandy Grove last summer."

He said that Conductor Taylor of the Cass line, who testified against him today, saw him at the police station and professed then to be unable to identify him.

#### Testimony Further Delayed.

Ellis said, in reply to questions of Circuit Attorney Sidener, that McCully used no intimidation or pressure, but he insisted that he was in fear of McCully.

The Circuit Attorney then asked that the jury be recalled and McCully's testimony be heard, but Judge Hartmann said:

"The Court is satisfied that Ellis was under the influence of fear when he made his second statement, and that if there was such fear at the time of the first confession, it continued at the time of the second statement. It is up to the State to offset the charge made, and this prisoner was intimidated."

The attorney then recalled Ellis, who had left the stand, and started a more thorough questioning about the details over which he had gone. Ellis, in this inquiry, identified Conductor Taylor as having questioned him at the Dayton Street Station. He was asked why

he sometimes went by his stepfather's name, Kalthaler, and said he did this to help his standing with the electrical workers union.

Sidener took Ellis in hand to ask him just when and by whom he was in any way abused, beginning with a review of his testimony of attacks by the police. Ellis mentioned having seen Deputy O'Brien at the station when he was rearrested Nov. 6, and identified Capt. Johnson as having been at the Dayton street station. Sidener brought Ellis up to a late hour Saturday afternoon, Nov. 6, without any complaint on Ellis' part of abuse.

#### Jailer Called as Witness.

Jailer McCully was called as a witness at 11:40 a. m. At that time he took the stand and testified that he had filled with law books, entered from an ante-room. Circuit Attorney Sidener remarked to reporters that he was going to lay the groundwork for the presentation of the confession to the jury.

"Did you have a conversation with Ellis in the jail?" O'Brien asked McCully, after the witness had told of having the prisoner in his custody and of being present when an alienist examined the prisoner. Bates objected on the ground that any statement made by Ellis to McCully was not voluntary, that it was part of an enforced examination, and that the State had not shown that the condition of duress surrounding the defendant when he made his written confession to the police had been removed.

Judge Hartmann then ordered the jury excused until 2 p. m. and McCully proceeded to outline his testimony to the Court. He said he approached Ellis' cell several hours after the departure of the alienist, and asked the prisoner if he wanted to talk. He said he told Ellis he did not have to say anything about the case if he did not wish to.

#### McCully's Statement.

"He told me," McCully continued, "that he had a deal of the girl, and that they had fallen out. He said that he had become jealous, and decided to kill her and himself. He said he waited for her that night, and after she left the street car (the Cass line, at Glasgow avenue and North Market street). He said that he took hold of the sleeve of her coat and said to her, 'What do you mean by saying that you are going to have some body get me?'"

"He said she pulled away from him and ran, and that he pursued her and drew a razor. He said he struck her and knocked her down, and that while she was lying on the ground he began slashing her with a razor. He said that when he pulled the razor and began slashing, she cried, 'Oh, Al, you've got me.'"

#### Reference to Killing Self.

"I asked him why he had done it, and he replied that it was because she was a pure girl. He said that

when he ran away he lost his razor, and that was why he had not killed himself. He said that when he left the jail he went home and remained until 10 o'clock, and that when he retired he was unable to sleep. He said he remained at home all the next day (Friday, Nov. 5) and that evening went to his girl's house and played cards. The following day he was arrested.

"I told him," the jailer said, "that he would better keep his mouth shut and stay in the jail, or they (meaning apparently the other prisoners) would break his neck."

McCully said no intimidation or promise, of any character, was connected with the prisoner's statement to him.

Attorney Bates cited authorities to the effect that any supplement to a confession is invalidated, if it is shown that the original confession was obtained by force or threat.

#### Line of Spectators Outside.

Today's throng of spectators in the courtroom and the third-floor corridor of the Municipal Courts building, which is nearly as large as the one yesterday, reached the courtroom to witness the trial. The courtroom was permitted to do so, instead of being turned out, as was done yesterday.

In the corridor an American Legion band, consisting of 12 patrolmen kept a line during the morning, admitting a person to the courtroom whenever one left.

Some of the young women who remained in the courtroom during the recesses, were seen by the janitor to bring them sandwiches, fruit and milk chocolate, tipping him for the service.

The morning crowd began to gather before the noon hour, and was opened at 8, and the room was filled at 8, two hours before the opening of court. By Judge Hartmann's order, after 9 o'clock, a Deputy Sheriff placed the occupants of the seating space to sit closer, and 40 women from the line outside, were placed in the seats thus provided. Mrs. Hartmann was in the courtroom, as was Edward S. Lewis, former Excelsior comedian. As yesterday, the gathering was largely made up of young men and women. The janitor reported that three men offered him \$1.50 each for seats.

Edward R. Taylor of 3712 Garfield avenue, a Cass line conductor, testified today that he saw Albert Ellis standing at the northeast corner of Glasgow avenue and North Market street at about 7:25 o'clock the night of the murder.

The murder, as he ran past the corner of Taylor, when a woman again, but at the northwest corner, as he returned southbound, about 8:25. He was on the car head of the one run by Henry G. Fuchs of the Cass line, motorman, who testified yesterday.

Taylor said he noticed Ellis particularly, as he thought at first that he was someone whom he knew. He said he was a dark fellow, tall, and had a sort of a makin'w. He said Ellis was wearing a light-colored coat, and a lamp post when he saw him the second time.

Taylor was not named as a witness on the indictment, though he was called by the Dayton street police station on the day of Ellis' confession. The introduction of his testimony was permitted over an objection by the defense.

At one point in the cross-examination of Taylor, when his spectators laughed aloud, Special Prosecutor O'Brien moved that the court room be cleared of those not directly interested in the trial. Judge Hartmann threatened to exclude anyone from the courtroom who interrupted the proceedings.

Bates said he concurred in the motion but that he believed the witness had made himself so ridiculous that he was not a danger to the trial. He said he had heard Ellis' mother talk of Albert Ellis, or speak of fearing him, and that Edna's associates, so far as she had observed, were girls.

#### Laughter Follows Questioning.

Taylor said that he positively identified Ellis on his first visit to the police station and then had returned to the station.

"Why did you go back to the station?" Bates asked.

"To make sure," replied Taylor.

"Why were you not so positive the first time?"

"Yes, I was."

"Well, then you did not tell the truth when you said you returned to make sure?"

"I wasn't untrue."

Then the audience laughed.

Motorman Fuchs was recalled this morning for further cross-examination, which did not materially alter the story he told yesterday afternoon. Judge Hartmann asked if he saw Albert Ellis follow Edna Ellis west on North Market street from Glasgow avenue at 8:30 p. m. Nov. 4. He fixed the time by the schedule of his run.

It was the time fixed by Ellis in his confession and the time Edna was said to have arrived in the neighborhood, in statements to the police. She was on her way home from the downtown office of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., where she was employed as a stenographer, and where she had worked overtime to obtain Christmas money.

Fuchs said he saw Ellis, whom he had seen on various occasions, standing in front of a factory at the northeast corner of Glasgow avenue and North Market street, as his car was running north on Glasgow avenue at 7:45 p. m. He said his attention was called to the youth because he thought it a poor place to stand in view of the prevalence of highway robberies.

When Fuchs returned, southbound, at 8:30 p. m. Ellis stepped from the curb at the northwest corner as if to board the car. Fuchs testified, but then signalled for the car to go ahead, after it had been slowed down. A northbound car had just stopped at the opposite corner and a girl crossed the street from behind it. Fuchs said, and he had to bring his car almost to a dead stop to avoid striking her.

#### Saw Girl in Light, He Says.

The girl's features were plainly visible in the glare of his headlights, and this caused him to remember her. He watched her cross to the north side of North Market street and she passed out of his view as she was about to step onto the sidewalk about 75 feet west of Glasgow avenue. The young man who had been at the corner followed her west and was about 10 feet behind her, Fuchs said.

"Is that young man in the courtroom now?" Circuit Attorney Sidener asked Fuchs.

"Yes, sir, there he is," replied Fuchs, singling out Ellis, who was seated at the counsel table, guarded by a deputy sheriff.

Sidener showed Fuchs a photograph of Miss Ellis printed in a newspaper the day after she was murdered. The motorman said that was the girl he had seen. The body of Miss Ellis was found about 200 feet west of Glasgow avenue in the vacant lot on the north side of North Market street.

Fuchs said the girl he had seen wore a dark coat and a turban hat. The coat which she was wearing that night had been introduced in evidence as a freshish, in color. Fuchs insisted, on cross-examination, that he had seen Ellis on only one car "half a dozen or a dozen times" previous to the night of the murder, although he admitted having stated in a deposition that he had seen him "frequently" before Nov. 4.

**Further Cross-Examined.** The further cross-examination of Fuchs this morning was along the same line. Fuchs was asked about his statement in a deposition that he knew Ellis, and that he had not fully understood the question asked of him, and had not supposed he had ever seen Ellis before, but only in relation to that night.

Claude McKeehan of 2605 Slattery street, a Cass line motorman, testified this morning that, about a week before the murder, he got off his car at Glasgow and North Market, saw Albert Ellis and Edna Ellis standing there, and heard them quarreling. He said he noticed them particularly because Edna was a pretty girl.

#### Declares Ellis Was Angry.

He said he did not hear all that was said, but that Albert Ellis was urging the girl to accompany him, and that she said, "No, I'm through with you." At this, he said, Ellis said, "You can go to hell." He got off his car and went to the north side of the street. He identified Ellis, and said a picture of Edna Ellis, printed in the Post-Dispatch, was that of the girl.

#### Woman Tells of Finding Body.

Mrs. Lena Carter of 1831A North Garrison avenue, a neighbor of Edna Ellis, testified today that she saw Mrs. Ellis called at her home about 7:30 a. m. Nov. 5, and said that Edna was missing. She called Mrs. Francis, another neighbor, and they looked about the neighborhood. They found the body of Edna Ellis on the north side of North Market street, and noticed footprints leading up to the terrace. They followed these prints and found Edna's body, lying on the terrace. Mrs. Carter described the position of the body, with the hands clutched at the side of the cheek, and with the demolished canteen lying near the feet.

## COURTMARTIAL OF MACSWINEY'S CHAPLAIN BEGUN

Letter Credited to Father Dominic, Read in Court, Refers to Sunday of Dublin Killings as "Wonderful."

### STATEMENTS ARE BASIS OF CHARGES

Activities of Sinn Feiners Referred to in Note; Defense to Be That Cork Mayor Dictated Writings.

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Jan. 8.—The statements "likely to cause disaffection to his majesty" in documents alleged to have been written by Father Dominic, chaplain to the late Lord Mayor MacSwiney or Cork, or to have been in possession of Father Dominic, were read at the opening here today of his trial by a field general court-martial. He was chaplain of the republican guard and spiritual adviser to the late Lord Mayor during his confinement and at the time of his death in Britain.

The charges against Father Dominic are based on certain passages in a notebook and in a letter, and it was declared in advance of the trial that the accused priest would maintain that the passages in the notebook were dictated to him by Lord Mayor MacSwiney in the presence of the British prison authorities.

#### Documents First Evidence.

The reading of the documents constituted the first evidence submitted by the authorities at the trial. Father Dominic refused to recognize the documents as his own, and to make a statement after the close of the proceedings. The court entered a plea of not guilty for him.

The letter on which the first charge against Father Dominic is based is alleged to have been written Nov. 26 to a friend. This letter, which was superscribed "Franciscan Capuchin Friary, Cork," touches on the activities of the militant Sinn Feiners, extorts the crown forces and refers to the recent tragedy in Dublin, when 14 British court-martial officers were assassinated, as a "terrible but wonderful deed."

#### Reference to Killings.

The letter asserts that "the boss got the leaders of the B. and T. (Black and Tan) reprisals," and goes on to say that the Cork Park shooting which followed the killing of the auxiliary officers was "ordered as a reprisal by MacSwiney's room at the Capuchin Friary in Dublin. It was headed, 'Ireland an Invaded Nation,' and began: 'All the inhabitants of every nation are considered as traitors to the invaders.'"

The reading of the documents created a sensation in the courtroom.

#### Reprisals Await Any Destruction by Sinn Feiners.

DUBLIN, Jan. 8.—Dublin Castle has announced its intention to do reprisals in the vicinity of scenes of outrages which are definitely known to be occupied by military Sinn Feiners. This action is to be taken as a deterrent to further outrages and as an example to other districts.

It was also announced by the Castle that, owing to the persistent interference with mail cars in Tipperary, Sligo and Donegal, the mail services in those districts will be suspended, effective Monday.

According to the Castle statement, some mail routes have been raised as many as 15 times. Throughout the country last week there were 35 raids on mails, an increase of 15 over the previous week. Outrages during last week numbered 73, compared with 43 the preceding week. The weekly summary issued by Dublin Castle shows that arrests for the week for outrages and political offenses were 208, an increase of 142 over the previous week, while 189 internment orders were issued.

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#### VEGLIA POPULATION IN REVOLT

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The population of the Island of Veglia has revolted against the Italian Government troops and proclaimed a "Croatian Republic," says a Central News dispatch from Rome today, quoting an Abzaxia message to the Messager.

Three soldiers were killed in the uprising.

Veglia, in the Gulf of Quarnero, is one of the islands claimed by the Quarnero regency, but controlled by the D'Annunzio government.

The D'Annunzio government has announced its intention to carry out the treaty of Rapallo.

## BAN ON YOUTHFUL DRIVERS OF AUTOS PROPOSED IN BILL

Measure Introduced by Alderman Wyrick Provides Registration System Like That of the Chicago Law.

### ACTION ON WAGE BILL GOES OVER FOR TIME

Question Will Come Up in Regular Course in Two Weeks—Milk Situation Is Discussed.

By the Associated Press.

An ordinance prohibiting persons under 18 years of age from driving automobiles and requiring all drivers of motor vehicles to have a certificate from the Director of Streets and Sewers was introduced in the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon by Alderman Wyrick, who stated that in his opinion the enactment of the bill would do much toward ridding the city of automobile drivers of questionable character and also of reckless drivers of both sexes.

The measure provides that each owner of an automobile or a relative of the owner, must undergo an investigation as to his or her competency both physically and mentally. The bill does not specify the character of test to be made, but it has been suggested that sight and hearing and knowledge of traffic regulations should be the chief matters of consideration. It also has been suggested that a qualified representative of the city should accompany an applicant on a trial trip through the congested district before a certificate is issued.

#### Photo Must Be Filed.

Persons desiring a certificate must make written application, accompanied by photographs and descriptions of themselves, according to the terms of the bill, and must pay a fee of \$1 for the certificate. Respondents, relative to the ordinance, are not to be provided they qualify under the provisions of the proposed ordinance. Persons violating the sections of the proposed ordinance may be fined from \$5 to \$200.

The new ordinance will not apply to taxicab or service car drivers or other licensed chauffeurs for whom similar provisions were made in an ordinance passed recently.

The purpose of the new ordinance is to minimize automobile accidents and is identical with one recently passed in Chicago.

#### Milk Question Taken Up.

A resolution prepared by President Aloc calling for a special investigation by the aldermanic committee on public welfare of the supply and distribution of milk, was unanimously adopted. As has been told, the resolution vests the committee with power to hold public hearings, subpoena witnesses, demand necessary records and to punish anyone ignoring the process. The investigation the resolution states, will extend to the supply, distribution, cost "and all other matters of inspection and sanitation of the milk supply within the city of St. Louis."

Aloc has stated his purpose of introducing an ordinance controlling the milk supply to be used as a basis for the investigation which is authorized by the resolution. The Citizens' Milk Committee also is preparing an ordinance calculated to more nearly insure the city pure milk than the present ordinance does.

Members of the American Legion post at Harlingen pledged their aid in recovery of \$10,000 which the Orientals said they contracted to pay and said they would cash to Z. Yamata for farming property near Harlingen. Yamata is a Japanese resident of Los Angeles.

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## ELOPING CHEMIST AND COMPANION ON WAY TO CHICAGO

Pierre Paul Author, Arrested Here With Mrs. Lillian Franzen, Charged With Desertion and Larceny.

## COUPLE DECIDE TO WAIVE EXTRADITION

Agree to Return to Answer Accusation and Tell of Details Transpiring Before Their Journey.

Pierre Paul Author, a chemical engineer, who has a wife and baby at Highland Park, Ill., and Mrs. Lillian Franzen, wife of the chief chemist of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, were taken from St. Louis to Chicago by detectives at 11:30 p. m. today. They were arrested at 1:40 o'clock this morning in the home of Frank W. Taylor Jr., managing editor of the St. Louis Star, at 709 Limit avenue, where Taylor and a reporter were interviewing them. They were held here suspected of violating the Mann act, which forbids the sale of obscene literature, and charged with desertion of his wife and child and grand larceny, based on the assertion of Philip M. Franzen, the woman's husband, that Author compelled him to give a check for \$100 to pay expenses of flight with his wife. The couple signed waivers of extradition.

The police made the arrest upon information from the Globe-Democrat that Author and Mrs. Franzen had been taken from the Pontiac Hotel to Taylor's home in an automobile. Both newspapers had traced the couple to the Pontiac Hotel, where their baggage, check numbers of which were obtained from the Illinois Central Railroad, and found upon the records of the baggage room in Union Station.

**Claimed Previous Wedding.** Author disappeared from his home at Highland Park, N. Y., New Year's day. According to Franzen, he appeared at the Franzen home last Tuesday, and claimed Mrs. Franzen as his wife whom he had married in Australia 15 years ago.

"I have searched for her for 10 years," Franzen quoted Author as saying while he displayed a revolver, "and now I mean to have her." Franzen said that he and his wife were compelled to sign waivers of any claim upon each other and that he was compelled to write a check for \$100 which was taken out and cashed by Mrs. Franzen while Author stood guard over him.

Author and Mrs. Franzen then departed. Franzen said that as she went out the door, Mrs. Franzen said: "You can keep the child, I don't want him."

**Author Relates His Story.** Author is 38 years old, is a native of France, coming to the United States in 1914, is small of stature and says that he has been married for three years.

"That is three years too long," he said, talking with a reporter for the Post-Dispatch today. "My wife is extremely jealous and is cranky. When I came home at night tired out from work, she was cranky and I was getting tired of it."

"I met Mrs. Franzen seven months ago at a social gathering in Milwaukee. It was not a case of love at first sight, though, as I met her at several meetings we fell in love. We love each other dearly."

"My visit to the Franzen home last Tuesday was by agreement between Mrs. Franzen and myself. The story told by Franzen is all a lie. He has no spunk. Mrs. Franzen and I realized that things couldn't go on the way they were, so we agreed to leave. I should come at night tired out from work, she was cranky and I was getting tired of it."

"I arrived at the Franzen home shortly before 11 p. m. Franzen opened the door. I introduced myself, though I did not give my real name. He invited me in and as we entered a room in which Mrs. Franzen was she rushed to my side and drew her arms around my neck. She turned to her husband and told him that she loved me."

**Desires Displaying Weapon.** "There was no occasion for display of a revolver, though I had one in a holster strapped about my waist. I didn't display it at any time during my stay of more than two hours, and I don't believe that Franzen got a glimpse of it."

"He seemed to take the matter philosophically. He didn't show any signs of alarm. We talked the matter over until after 1 a. m."

"Franzen and his wife talked over their financial affairs. They drew up an agreement to the effect that if Mrs. Franzen would waive all claim to the household furniture and other of their possessions, he would give her \$100. They signed the agreement and I signed as witness. Franzen wrote a check for \$100 and Mrs. Franzen took it out, returning in a few minutes with the cash."

"During her absence, Franzen and I were in the dining room and chatted. We talked further after Mrs. Franzen's return until about 1:30 a. m., when Mrs. Franzen and I departed. We went to Chicago and came on to St. Louis late, arriving here yesterday morning."

"The detectives had waited at the police station and would have taken us away back to Chicago."

## WOMAN WHO ELOPED AND IS HELD HERE



MRS. LILLIAN FRANZEN

He said that the reason for their intended return to Chicago was because the newspapers there were printing "so many lies." When asked if he had told Franzen he had married Mrs. Franzen 15 years ago in Australia, he laughed.

"I never saw her until seven months ago," he said.

**Presents Neat Appearance.** Mrs. Franzen is 28 years old, is about 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs 180 pounds. She was dressed today in a one-piece blue dress with a string of imitation pearl beads about her neck and two rings containing small diamonds on her hand. She presented a neat appearance.

She corroborated the chief details of Author's recital. She referred to him as "Dr. Author." "We had no children of our own," she said. "At my husband's suggestion we adopted a child two years ago, when it was three weeks old. It weighed three and one-half pounds at birth, and is strong and healthy now, so you see I did not neglect it."

"I met Dr. Author, as he says, seven months ago at a social gathering. At subsequent meetings, he told me that his wife was an invalid and that they did not get along well together. A few days prior to Tuesday, I absented myself from my home a few days and during that time saw Dr. Author. Upon my return my husband was very angry."

"I acquainted Dr. Author of this fact, and we agreed that something must be done. We arranged that he should come to my home and that we would tell my husband of our love."

"When Dr. Author appeared he introduced himself as 'Charles Devoey.' I went immediately to his side and told my husband: 'This is my first husband whom I married several years ago.' I told him that he would agree to the separation. He did not seem disturbed. In fact, the only detail of our separation over which he showed any spirit was the matter of the baby."

He wanted the baby and I told him that I would consent.

**Agreement Drawn Up.** "Dr. Author wrote the agreement. I asked for the money for my own use. It is about to be drawn up. It is about to be drawn up. It is about to be drawn up."

"After reaching St. Louis, we came to the conclusion that the best thing to do was to return to Chicago and to proceed to get divorces. I will not go back to my husband under any circumstances."

**Clairvoyant Influenced Mrs. Franzen.** In Elomont, declares Aunt. By the Associated Press. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—Pierpont P. Author will be brought from St. Louis to Madison to stand trial on the charge of grand larceny, local police officers here stated. Every effort will be made to push the charge against him.

Yesterday Mrs. J. F. Wenfauer of Sheboygan, an aunt of Mrs. Franzen, told of her niece's belief in spiritualism. A Sheboygan clairvoyant's assertion, expressed through the medium of the "spirits" that Author and she were "intended for each other," was said to have made Mrs. Franzen's decision to leave her husband.

Mrs. Wenfauer recounted incidents in connection with the last visit of Mrs. Franzen to Sheboygan less than three weeks ago. According to her, she followed one of repeated consultations with a clairvoyant, said: "The spirits have decreed that Pierre and I were intended for each other and we will take a trip to California very soon, where Pierre will build a bungalow for me and we will live our lives over again happily."

**21 POLICE OFFICERS NAMED TO ATTEND HYDE'S INAUGURATION**

Twenty-one of the 30 detectives and policemen who will go to Jefferson City to attend the inauguration of Governor-elect Hyde, have been selected by the Board of Police Commissioners as follows:

Detectives—Vasey, Aylward, Behnken, Hoagland, Agnew, Linder, Ising, Steiner, Heckel, Dowd, Griffin, Kemp, Rohlfing, Wilson and Smythe.

Patrolmen—Acting Desk Sergeant Stewart, North Market street station; Buchanan, Westmoreland and Buell, Madison street station, and Adolph, Ambrose, assistant secretary to the Chief of Police.

Lieut. Charles Loepker of the Deer street station will command the squad. The patrolmen will do regular patrol work and direct traffic, and the detectives will operate in crowds.

## SAYS ROBBERS GOT INTO LIMOUSINE AND TOOK JEWELRY

Broker Tells of Ride With Three Men and Loss of Diamond Ring Valued at \$1500, Pin Valued at \$100.

## HE FINDS CAR WHERE MEN SAID HE WOULD

Robert G. Van Reports to Police He Was Made to Drive From 6153 Pershing Av. to Spring and Shaw.

Robert G. Van of 6153 Pershing avenue, an investment broker, drove to the Page Boulevard Police Station at 10 o'clock last night and told of having been robbed of a diamond ring valued at \$1500, a diamond scarf pin valued at \$100, and \$50 in cash. He gave the following account of the affair:

He had stepped into his limousine in front of his home at 8:15 p. m., and was about to close the door when a young man carrying a revolver entered the car and ordered him to "move over."

The stranger told Van to "keep quiet" and to drive a half block west. At the latter point the stranger told Van to stop and occupied the back seat. The first man then directed Van to drive to Skinner road, south to Lindell boulevard, east to King's highway, south to Shaw avenue and then east to a block, as directed by the man with the revolver. Van stopped in a dark place near Spring and Shaw avenues and put up his hands.

**Says Man Removed Jewelry.** The man in the front seat then removed Van's jewelry, took his money and handed them over to one of the men in the back seat. "The man in the back seat," inquired the man who received the property. "That's all I can find," replied the one who had searched Van.

Van was then ordered to get out of the limousine and when he protested, the robber in the seat with him leaned over and whispered into his ear, "If you behave yourself and do as you are told you will find your car in a few minutes from now at Grand avenue and Alberta street."

Van left the car and a few minutes later walked to the place mentioned by the robber, and recovered his machine. He then drove to the Page Boulevard Police Station.

**Van Carrying Baby Held Up.** Walter Werle of 2105 East John avenue, carrying his 2-year-old infant in his arms and accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Lillian Werle, was stopped by a man in a dark coat and a woman in a dark dress, who demanded that he get out of the car and walk to the place mentioned by the robber, and recovered his machine. He then drove to the Page Boulevard Police Station.

**No Opening at the Guild.** She had the names of several clubs when she arrived, including the St. Louis Country Club, the Wednesday Club, the Town Club and the Artists Guild. She approached Clark McAdams, president of the Guild, with a proposal that Miller deliver a lecture before the members. She was told that the Guild had no opening in its calendar for Miller.

She also made at least two visits to the Town Club, but so far as is known, did not make any engagements for Miller to speak. Both she and Miller remarked to persons whom they met that the wife of the man who had been made believe to be a "free" lecturer was to interest people in his work.

He is selling tickets to an "advanced class" in psychology, at \$20 a ticket. It has been announced that this class will continue through next week. Miller also said he would advise applicants about love, business and health, for a fee.

**Lecture Set for Tomorrow.** The last of Miller's "free" lectures is scheduled to be delivered at Sheldon Memorial tomorrow. One of his subjects, according to the program, will be "The Cause and Cure of Insanity." One of his subjects for tonight is "Infant Mortality."

In some of his lectures he has advised his hearers not to consult physicians in case of sickness, and has promised to tell them in his "advanced class" how to cure themselves.

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## "DR." MILLER SAYS HE WILL COMPLETE HIS PROGRAM HERE

Declares to a Reporter That Printing of His Career Is "Good Advertising" for Him.

## ETHICAL BODY MAY CANCEL USE OF HALL

Action Possible in Case of Sheldon Memorial—Effort to Arrange Appearance at Artists' Guild Fails.

Following an announcement last night from the platform of Sheldon Memorial by "Dr." Orlando Edgar Miller that he would continue to lecture there, notwithstanding the exclusive publication in yesterday's Post-Dispatch of his record as former convict and promoter of various "cures," members of the executive board of the Ethical Society, which owns the building, conferred with a lawyer to learn if Miller's contract for the auditorium could be canceled.

Miller himself told a reporter that he regarded the publication of his record as "good advertising."

"Print what you want," he said. "I'll get only pack my meetings and I'll get their confidence if I can get them there."

**Makes Statement to Audience.** He took a different tone, however, with the audience which crowded into the auditorium last night. To them he denied that he had ever admitted being convicted of any crime. He said he had been compelled to spend several months in jail because he refused to give a bond after charges had been placed against him in connection with a bank failure in Denver.

A large majority of his hearers, as usual, were women, who applauded warmly when Miller concluded his explanation. The subject of his lecture was "The Power of the Spoken Word."

Records at Leavenworth Federal prison show that he was received there in February, 1917, after having been convicted in Denver by a jury upon a charge of misapplying national bank funds. He admitted to a Post-Dispatch reporter that this was true. He also admitted that he had served 66 days in a London jail for practicing medicine without a license.

It was learned today that Miller's plan of operation in St. Louis contemplated several talks before women's clubs here, and Mrs. Lillian Bianchi of Chicago, who accompanied him here, obtained names, addresses and cards of introductions to several leaders of women's organizations, saying that she desired to consult them about having "The doctor" address them.

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## JACQUES VILLARD HAS REAPPEARED AT HIS HOME

Editor for Whom Search Was Made Was Detained in Chicago by Kidnapers, It Is Said.

## DETECTIVE AGENCY ISSUES STATEMENT

Wife Suspected He Was Being Detained by Abductors; Went to Chicago on Business.

Jacques Villard, editor and language teacher, for whom a country-wide search has been conducted since his disappearance from Chicago (he left Dec. 27, arrived at his home, 7204 Pershing avenue, University City, at 8:15 a. m. today.

A statement issued after his arrival by the Burns Detective Agency, which had been employed to search for him, was that Villard had been kidnapped on the evening of Dec. 27, from the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, which he was induced to leave by a ruse, and held prisoner in a darkened room in some part of Chicago until yesterday evening, when he was driven to another part of town, and unloaded from an automobile.

It was stated, also, that Villard, both of whose legs are off above the knees, was robbed of all his money and jewelry, amounting to something less than \$500, and that he was forced to write a check for \$700, but that the check later was paid to him.

The abductors, the detectives said, repeatedly threatened Villard, demanding that he obtain money from his wife, but he convinced them that his wife had no large sum.

"I was told," said Floyd Young, manager of the local branch of the Burns Agency, "had gone to Chicago to employ an assistant editor for the paper which he edits. A tall, blond man, giving a Polish name, answered an advertisement, which Villard placed in Chicago newspapers. This man said he could not take the position, but had a cousin in New York who could. Villard agreed to go to New York to see this man."

"The man carried Villard out of the hotel about 9:15 p. m. on the night of Dec. 27, and placed him in an automobile, pretending that they were driving to the railroad station. Instead, the driver of the car, who was one of the abductors, drove to another part of the city."

"Villard became alarmed, and demanded to be taken back to the hotel. At that the man drew a revolver, and told him to 'shut his trap' or he would be killed. Villard was then blindfolded and driven to a house, where he was taken to a room, where he remained until last night."

**Kept in a Dark Room.** "The room remained dark throughout Villard's confinement there. He was fed fairly well, several times a day, though, who had been joined by a third, demanded that he write checks, and that he send for money from his wife. This he refused to do. After Villard had convinced his abductors that it was impossible to get any money from his wife, they demanded that he write a note telling her that he was in New York. This was to keep her from becoming alarmed and notifying the police, or she had notified them, to throw the investigators off the track."

"Villard consented, seeing a chance to warn the police, and he wrote a note. The men found a subscription list which Villard carried, the name of A. Sadowaki, in New York, and sent the note to him, asking him to mail it to Mrs. Villard from New York. Sadowaki did so, but enclosed a note of his own explaining that he was puzzled by the circumstances."

"The note was as follows: 'Dear Mrs. Villard: I am in New York. Of course, I have no time to see Anna (Mrs. Villard's sister) even if I knew her address, which I don't. I hope to expedite things, just as I wrote you before, and be home without delay. Your Jack.'"

"This was a signature which Villard never used, and he calculated rightly that his wife would suspect something."

"Yesterday one of the men remarked that he's in the headlines now, and we'll have to turn him loose or kill him. The tall man advised against murder, evidently not knowing that kidnapping is just as grave a crime."

"They blindfolded him last night and took him to a place known as Franklin court, where they put him out of the machine. Later he hailed a taxicab driver, and was taken to his home, where he called our agency. One of our operatives brought him home."

"Villard, after his arrival here today, refused to see a Post-Dispatch reporter who called at his home, and he said that a statement would be given out by the detective agency."

"My husband is very much worried out by his experiences and by the exposure of last night," he said. "He was not beaten or injured in any way, however, so far as I know. He is under a doctor's care."

From his Pershing avenue address Villard edits The New Age, a combined Polish and English language paper devoted to the interests of Poles, which is printed in Chicago. From his home he also conducts a correspondence school in languages, mainly for foreigners. He is 37 years old.

## U. S. NAVY STRENGTH HALF THAT OF GREAT BRITAIN, TWICE THAT OF JAPAN

Britain on Jan. 1 Had 32 First Line Major Ships, or Battleships and Battle Cruisers; U. S., With 16 Now, to Offset British Advantage by 1923.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Information now in possession of the American Government on the relative strength of the three principal naval Powers, believed to be complete, shows the present naval strength of this country to be about half that of Great Britain, while more than double the sea power of Japan.

In first line major ships, including battleships and battle cruisers, the British navy on Jan. 1, 1921, this information shows, numbered 32 vessels of 11,000 tons, while the United States possessed 16 vessels of 11,000 tons and Japan 10 vessels of 11,000 tons.

While capital ships under construction for the American navy, including 12 dreadnoughts and six battle cruisers, to be completed in 1923, will practically offset the British preponderance in this class of vessels, the information shows that the American fleet still will be greatly inferior in types of vessels regarded by naval officers as of the first importance in naval strength. These types include notably destroyer leaders, cruisers and light cruisers, and cruising submarines.

**U. S. Stronger Than Japan.** Although with completion of the present authorized building programs of the two countries, the American navy will have only six battle cruisers as compared with 12 for that of Japan, it will more than maintain a 100 per cent superiority by virtue of its greater number of battleships and supplemental types of war craft.

In compiling the figures as to cruiser strength, rigid qualifications were laid down for this type of vessel. The requirements for first line cruisers were declared to be "large, fast cruisers launched since Jan. 1, 1901, capable of keeping station with the battle fleet." Neither the United States, Japan, France nor Italy have any able to meet the requirement. Great Britain is credited with two such vessels in service, none under construction and 20 in the second line, while the United States has none under construction and 10 in the second line. Neither Japan, France nor Italy has any such cruisers built or building, although each nation has a few obsolete cruisers classified as "second line."

**U. S. Third in Light Cruisers.** In the light cruiser strength Great Britain leads all other nations by a large margin, with Japan second and the United States a poor third. The British navy has 44 light cruisers in the first line, 24 in the second line and five under construction. France has four first-line light cruisers in service and six building, and Italy five in service and none building. Several of the French and Italian ships were obtained from the former German navy.

Great Britain is shown to be the only nation with any destroyer leaders, having 24 such vessels with a speed of 30 knots and up, and a minimum displacement of 1000 tons, and another building. Neither Japan nor the United States has any destroyers under construction, while France has 12 building and Italy five.

Despite the United States' "great" war-time destroyer building program, Great Britain still maintains a preponderance in both first and second line vessels of this type. In the first line classification the British navy has 34 destroyers built and 11 building; the United States, 260 in service and 15 authorized, but not under construction; Japan, 27 built, 15 under construction and probably 30 others authorized; France, 10 complete and one building, and Italy, 10 in service and 11 authorized.

**Submarine Forces.** Although the United States is Great Britain's only serious competitor in the matter of submarine strength, there is no equality in the types of anything approaching equality in this branch of naval strength. England has 71 first line submarines in service, 66 in the second line, 18 first line fleet submarines and seven second line fleet submarines and two monitor type submarines mounting a 12-inch gun, and another building.

Against this great undersea fleet of 185 vessels the United States could show a total of 98 submarines of all types divided into 53 first line and 45 second line short-radius craft, two fleet submarines and one cruiser submarine, with 46 others of various types authorized. The United States has none of the great monitor submarines mounting 12-inch guns either built or building. Japan has no first line submarine of any class, 10 second line short-radius vessels and no fleet, cruising or monitor types, although about 40 submarines of all classes have been authorized. France has 62 submarines of all types in service and building, and Italy 22 built and eight building.

**Recapitulation of Figures.** A recapitulation of the figures shows that the Jan. 1, 1921, strength of the three principal naval Powers in first line major ships (battleships and battle cruisers) mounting guns of 13.5-inch caliber or greater, is as follows: Great Britain, 32 vessels of 11,000 tons; United States, 10 vessels of 11,000 tons; Japan, 10 vessels of 11,000 tons.

This compilation excludes capital ships mounting guns of less than 13.5 inch caliber because of their low rate of efficiency in modern battle. The relative strength of the same three Powers at the end of 1922, in capital ships within the same limitations as to caliber of guns, on the basis of present projected building, is fixed at:

Great Britain, 28 ships totaling 223,650 tons; United States, 27 ships of 192,000 tons; Japan, 18 ships of 192,000 tons.

Japan is expected to reach its greatest period of increase between 1923 and 1927, when the relative standing as projected is indicated as being the same in the case of Great Britain and United States. With Japan's capital ship fleet increased to 24 vessels of 192,000 tons, the total first line ship strength of the three Powers Jan. 1 is placed as: Great Britain, 632 ships of 1,601,652 tons; United States, 350 vessels of 1,601,652 tons; Japan, 43 ships of 340,598 tons.

A comparison of the broadside gun-power of



be paid, but if a broker was able to purchase at a lower figure to take the difference as his own money. He referred to the custom as "scalping."

emotional, music  
be repeated toni



**ROHMANN NARRATIVE**  
**IS CINEMA IN TONES**  
Photographic Realism of Great Pianist's Work, Played by Symphony Orchestra.  
By RICHARD L. STOKES.  
JOSEPH ROHMANN'S narrative, "The Haunted Castle," which is the first orchestral work of the eminent pianist to be performed in this city, impressed many of us at yesterday's symphony concert as being in one particular unique. Of all the "program music" the writer has ever heard, this is the most literal translation of poetry into tones.  
Someone said of Schubert that whenever, in his "Tragic Overture," after a tale of Hawthorne, or the late Charles T. Griffes, in his "Prelude-Dance of Kuba Khan," or the Coleridge poem—have indeed depicted salient incidents and emotions, but mostly they have contented themselves with setting the general mood and atmosphere of the words. These, passed through the alchemy of a musical imagination, are transformed into the self-sufficient beauty of a great art. But the music follows the text not merely episode by episode, but line by line and exactly word by word. The rather bizarre fancy would not down that the poem was shorthand written, which Hoffmann had typed in music.  
Other writers of programmatic music—for instance, Dr. Archibald J. Davidson, in his "Tragic Overture," after a tale of Hawthorne, or the late Charles T. Griffes, in his "Prelude-Dance of Kuba Khan," or the Coleridge poem—have indeed depicted salient incidents and emotions, but mostly they have contented themselves with setting the general mood and atmosphere of the words. These, passed through the alchemy of a musical imagination, are transformed into the self-sufficient beauty of a great art. But the music follows the text not merely episode by episode, but line by line and exactly word by word. The rather bizarre fancy would not down that the poem was shorthand written, which Hoffmann had typed in music.  
As an example of the composer's literalism, we may quote the first two lines of the poem:  
Ripples of silver light on the horizon—  
A foam of stars along the ebb-tide—  
It is not too much to say that the music, in the space of these two lines, has provided no less than seven distinct and recognizable essays at literalism, on the words or phrases "ripples," "silver," "light," "horizon," "foam," "stars," "ebb-tide," "foam," "stars," "ebb-tide." Only the prepositions and definite and indefinite articles eluded translation. And so on through the 47 lines of the poem.  
When music sinks to so ancillary an attitude of service, the value of the composition depends solely upon the poem. Luckily, Hoffmann's verses are extraordinarily picturesque and vivid, and are filled with action and contrast. We have "a gleaming valley, fruitful, with its gentle slopes of rocks," and "an old castle towering on high, proud and majestic in its loneliness." Then "vast clouds gather, ominous and strange," with "a sudden flash and thunder," "a heavenly light," "a storm in the wind," "until the play grows angry, and they rush on one another, grappling savagely, with swift, contemptuous feet and deadly hands." Soon flames break from the lofty towers, "and the great castle totters, crumbles, falls." Finally comes to the poet a mood of sorrow over the ruin of the castle, and his "soul is left bewildered, wandering, wandering."  
Given such images and incidents, the music could not but be dramatic, exciting and thrilling to a degree. The composer has searched out the orchestra for strange and nervous effects with which to convey the text with closest and most intimate exactitude. Horrible dissonances abound, and ear-racking cacophonies; with crashes of sound that deny the sense of hearing. Dramatically ingenious, stimulating, intense, if you like, but scarcely musical.  
Handel Songs Crushed.  
Director Zach cannily insulated this composition between two vocal groups sung by Arthur Hackett, a regular concert tenor. The effect was fatal to the antiquated recitative, "Deeper and Deeper Still," and the "Waft Her, Angels," from Handel's oratorio, "Jephtha." These two numbers are supposed to express the steady and grief of a father who must lay his daughter on the altar in fulfillment of a vow—the Biblical story is familiar.  
It must be said that Hackett's singing expressed little of the sort, and should fairly add that neither the music, affecting as it may have seemed two centuries ago. How could it, in contrast with a composer who spends more passion and more elaborate instrumental treatment upon the words, "Dark shadows creep along, the did Handel's music upon the terrible exclamation: 'My only daughter, doomed by a father?'" Different was the fate of Hackett's second group, three melodiously performed songs by Duparc, for they are modern in style, and most vividly illustrated. The remainder of the program, too, was in the modern style—Henry K. Hadley's vigorous, "North, East, South and West," and Roger-Ducasse's scherzo, "Le Joli Jeu de Furet."  
The almost exclusive modernism of the program proved irritating to some, but Director Zach's arrangement was also interesting, informative and often thrilling. The music, as a whole, appealed to the modern rather than the heart. Director and orchestra prospered exceedingly in this cerebral, as opposed to emotional, music. The concert will be given tonight.

# Reviews of the New Books

Conducted by OTTO HELLER, Professor of Modern European Literature in Washington University.

**"THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM,"** a play in four acts, by Douglas Goldring. (Thomas Selzer.)  
**"TOUCH AND GO,"** a play in three acts, by D. H. Lawrence. (Thomas Selzer.)

THESE two are the inaugurating volumes of a series entitled: "Plays for a People's Theater." In the preface to "The Fight for Freedom," Mr. Goldring conceives of a People's Theater as a co-operative playhouse for the full expression of the ideas of the proletariat. On the other hand, Mr. Lawrence's ideal is broader, since in his definition of the choice of theme in both plays is becomingly modern. "The Fight for Freedom" treats of socialism, revolution, and the "new dawn," its concluding words are a quotation from "The Red Flag" and would seem to have the strike problem for its subject.

There is an abundance of sordid realism in Mr. Goldring's drama. He presents the great war in its horrible effect on the soldier, a Briton, who leaves home on leave, wrongs the girl who broke off her engagement with him to marry a young revolutionary thinker. The attitudes of the various characters on the stage are taken as the basis for the drama, the criticism of English society and its institutions. There is much extravagant caricature, but the brilliant style and nice artistic construction make this a very successful piece of work. It is the sort of drama that stirs men with the desire for the advancement of society.

"Touch and Go" is of a different type; like the problem it treats, it is indefinite in its progress, and in its conclusion. The collars at a strike, and Gerald Barlow, the heartless son of the kindly old owner, fights them just because he hates the lower classes. On their part, the miners are a flock of sheep, downtrodden to the point of slavery, but still retaining a sullen stubbornness. As a stage production, this play could hardly be successful. There is little action, all of the conflict in ideas. After the various representatives of English society have paraded or philosophized on the labor vs. capital matter, the author leaves the thing open. In so far as the question of itself is concerned, he is probably wise in being uncertain, but the work suffers from a lack of progressive and definite conclusion to just that extent.

**"FLYING THE ATLANTIC IN 16 HOURS,"** by Sir Arthur Whitten Brown. (Frederick A. Stokes & Co.)

In this work Sir Arthur Brown, who held the rank of Captain in the British service and who was a prisoner in Germany, relates his participation in the first non-stop airplane flight across the Atlantic in June, 1919. Accompanied by Capt. Sir John Alcock as pilot, he made the trip from St. John's, in Newfoundland, to near St. John's, in Ireland, in 16 hours.

While the first part of the work is simply a detailed account of incidents of the trip, the latter part is graphically told. The description of the heavy plane going into a nose spin and dive when 4000 feet up and getting within 50 feet of the ocean before it reached an atmosphere clean enough for the danger of fog, right the craft, recalls the statement of one of the pilots in the NC-4, an American competitor in the race, when he informed the press that in heavy fog he was actually unable to tell whether or not he was flying upside down.

Capt. Brown and his companion felt the changing pressure of their own bodies as they first rested against the safety straps and then against the sides of their seat; yet the loss of familiar soundings was such that they were unable to tell from this in which direction the plane was falling. When they burst through the lower strata of fog they were in a side slip headed toward the ocean. The latter part of the book is devoted to the possibilities of air travel, which Capt. Brown thinks will prove a Godsend to snowbound regions like Alaska and sections like Central South America, where land travel is almost impossible at times.

The dirigible, he believes, will be most practical commercially for long flights and the airplane for distances up to 600 miles. Passenger travel in comfort is already a possibility, he shows, and this feature is of interest to the layman.

The book is free from technical language and can be readily understood even by a person unacquainted with air service.

**"ANTHOLOGY OF ANOTHER TOWN,"** by E. W. Howe. (Alfred A. Knopf.)

This other town is your town and my town, as well as E. W. Howe's town, provided that you and I are from the country. It is a country town anywhere. Anywhere, at least, where the native stock predominates and the distinctive American type thrives. The names which serve as chapter headings, in Spoon River style, are the names that are to be found on the social register of every town of the Middle West.

Not all of the homely little sketches have the quirk of the unexpected ending, because most country town incidents do not meet this fictional requirement. Some of them, indeed, are pointed and flat. But most of them breathe the spirit of the country town in its kindly and whimsical moods. The story of the country town is told in glimpses which are frank and honest, but happily lacking in bitterness.

**"INVINCIBLE MINNIE,"** by Elizabeth Sankey Holding. (George H. Doran & Co.)

We have each of us encountered some time in our lives an "Invincible Minnie," and it is this touch of

# What They Are Doing in the Movies

WOMAN'S FRILTIES IN WEEK'S FILM SCHEDULE

**"Blind Wives" and "Midsummer Madness" Two of Pictures to Be Shown.**

"Blind Wives," featuring Estelle Taylor, Marc MacDermott and Harry Southern, will be shown at the Liberty Theater tomorrow and next week. The picture is based on the play "My Lady's Dress" by Edward Knoblock. The production includes a fashion display originating in the costume establishment of "Lullaby." The story is about a society woman who demands beautiful clothing, whatever the cost.

"Midsummer Madness," in which four screen performers of repute appear, namely, Jack Holt, Lila Lee, Conrad Nagel and Lois Wilson, will be shown at the Missouri, Delmonte and Criterion theaters simultaneously. "Midsummer Madness" is based on a story by Cosmo Hamilton, and shows a marital tangle developing from a summer escapade, which threatens to disrupt the advance announcement states, "is one that merits the attention of all right-thinking people, as one that might at any time arise in their own families."

Mary Pickford Again.  
Mary Pickford's latest production, "The Love Light," is to be shown at the New Grand Central and West End Lyric theaters. The scene of the picture is a Mediterranean fishing village, and the support includes Jean De Briac, Raymond Blum and Edward Phillips. The comedy film will be Snooky and Pals, in "The One Best Bet."

Constance Binney in "Something Different," the screen attraction at the King's tomorrow and through Wednesday. It is from a South American story, "Caldron's Prisoner," by Alice Duer Miller.

John Emerson and Anita Loos have gone to California to make a motion picture which, according to report, they have long wanted to produce themselves. It is called "Wife Insurance" and the cast they have assembled for it includes Basil Sidney, the English actor who played with his wife, Doris Keane, in "Romance"; May Collins, Roy Atwell, Carl Stockdale, Edward Connelley, Tom Wilson, Lillian Lator, Frank Lator and Olive Valerie. Victor Fleming will direct the production.

The writers of books whose names are becoming familiar on the screen seem to be giving more of their time

**PHOTO PLAY THEATERS**  
**PARAMOUNT PICTURES**  
**THE SHOPPERS' RENDEZVOUS**  
**CRITERION**  
**BROADWAY NEAR OLIVE**  
CONTINUOUS 11:00 TO 11:30  
LAST DAY  
"THE ROOKIE'S RETURN"  
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE WITH DOUGLAS MACLEAN AND DORIS MAY  
GEORGE DAVIS, BARITONE. "THE SLICKER" COMEDY. TOMORROW—WILLIAM DE MILLE'S "MIDSUMMER MADNESS"

**PHOTO PLAY THEATERS**  
**MISSOURI**  
**CRAND & LUCAS**  
CONTINUOUS 11:00 TO 11:30  
LAST DAY  
"THE ROOKIE'S RETURN"  
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE WITH DOUGLAS MACLEAN AND DORIS MAY  
GEORGE DAVIS, BARITONE. "THE SLICKER" COMEDY. TOMORROW—WILLIAM DE MILLE'S "MIDSUMMER MADNESS"

**PHOTO PLAY THEATERS**  
**READ THIS!**  
WHAT MARION RUSSELL, the Motion Picture Critic, Has to Say About  
**"BLIND WIVES"**  
"As an example of dramatic construction, of over-whelming pathos, of tragic incidents, this melodramatic story will live in the minds of the public when other have faded into oblivion. It is a production of gorgeousness and of poverty. Too human, too tender and too entrancing to miss."  
**FOX LIBERTY**  
SUNDAY

**FLASHES FROM FILMLAND**  
Cecil B. De Mille has started work on the first of the pictures promised in the announcement of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation that it would foster the production of starless photoplays with former "stars" cast in the roles that suit them best. The work is an adaptation of Arthur Schnitzler's play, "The Affair of Anatol," and as evidence of the company's good faith it is pointed out that the cast includes Wallace Reid, Elliott Dexter, Gloria Swanson, Wanda Hawley, Bebe Daniels, Theodore Roberts, Dorothy Cumming, Agnes Ayres, Theodore Kosloff and Julia Faye, nearly all of them "stars" or "featured players" who in past productions have gone it alone, ably or haltingly as the case may be.

The Townsville Trolley that meets all trains (readers of the Post-Dispatch comic page know all about it), is now bumping its way across the screen. Fontaine Fox is writing two-reel scenarios based on the adventures of his skipper and passengers in the trolley which are being done in motion pictures with real people as the actors, under the direction of Ira M. Lowry. The comedies are made by the Betwood Film Co. for First National distribution.

Now is the winter of discontent for those whose furthest South is South Orange made glorious summer for the sun-worshipping motion-picture people, which means that the season for heading toward Florida and points near by is on. Constance Talmadge and her company, for example, have already been to Miami to make exteriors for "The Man From Toronto," and Pearl White and her associates have gone to the Bahamas to work on a new Fox picture, "Woman or Tiger?"

Rupert Hughes whose "Scratch My Back" made one of the most enjoyable motion picture comedies of the year, has written his first scenario directly for the screen. It is called "Dangerous Curve Ahead" and its cast includes Helena Chalkwick, Kate Lester, Edythe Chapman, M. B. Flynn, Richard Dix and James Neill. E. Mason Hopper is directing the production. With Mr. Hughes at his elbow.

**PHOTO PLAY THEATERS**  
**THREE THEATERS**  
**BEGINNING TOMORROW**  
**THREE THEATERS**  
JESSE L. LASKY PRESENTS  
WILLIAM DE MILLE'S PRODUCTION  
**"MIDSUMMER MADNESS"**  
A PARAMOUNT SUPER-PRODUCTION, WITH LILA LEE JACK HOLT CONRAD NAGEL LOIS WILSON  
Based on Cosmo Hamilton's Story, "His Friend and His Wife"  
TOMORROW AND ALL WEEK IN ST. LOUIS' THREE FINEST THEATERS:  
**MISSOURI** **CRITERION** **DELMONTE**  
GRAND AND LUCAS BROADWAY NEAR OLIVE DELMAR AT CLARA

**PHOTO PLAY THEATERS**  
**DELMA**  
**AT CLARA**  
LAST DAY  
DOUGLAS MacLEAN and DORIS MAY  
"THE ROOKIE'S RETURN"  
A Companion Play to "23 1/2 Hours Leave"  
BARGAIN MAT. TODAY, 2:30 to 6:00 P. M., 30 CENTS  
Tomorrow—William De Mille's "Midsummer Madness"

**PHOTO PLAY THEATERS**  
**KINGS**  
TWO COMPLETE NEW SHOWS EVERY WEEK  
BUSTER KEATON and WM. H. CRANE  
"THE SAPHED"  
and 5 ACTS OF VAUDEVILLE  
BARGAIN MATINEE DAILY, 2:30, 25 CENTS.  
PARAMOUNT PICTURES

**SKOUDAS BROTHERS**  
**WEST END LYRIC**  
COMBING SERVICE AND REFRESHMENT IN PRESENTING LEADING PHOTOPLAYS  
EUGENE O'BRIEN  
"BROADWAY AND HOME"  
COMEDY-NEWS AND VIEWS  
DAVID SILVERMAN'S ORCHESTRA  
**NEW GRAND CENTRAL**  
THE SUPREME ACHIEVEMENT OF MOTION-PICTURE PRESENTATION  
Katherine MacDonald in "My Lady's Lark Key"  
Man-O-War and Str Barton in "The Race of the Age"  
Solo: Willard Anderson in "Any Old Port in a Storm"  
Bobby Vernon in "Back from the Front"  
News and Views  
Overture  
"Pomp and Circumstances"  
**DELMAR CONGRESS**  
J. Warren Kerrigan in "The Coast of Opportunity"  
WM. RUSSELL in "THE MAN WHO DARED"



## FEATURES T ON STOCK M

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### Weakness of Atla Issue Causes After Firm Stan of Equipments.



# STOCKS

## NEW YORK STOCKS

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Am. S. S. S.	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Am. T. S. S.	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Am. U. S. S.	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Am. V. S. S.	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Am. W. S. S.	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Am. X. S. S.	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Am. Y. S. S.	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
Am. Z. S. S.	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4

**Metals and Equipments.**

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**European Rates.**

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**Vegetables.**

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Am. X. S. S.	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	+1/4
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FAMOUS FEUD LEADER  
"DEVIL ANSE" IS DEADHead of Hatfield Faction in  
Long-Time Struggle With  
McCoy Expires of Pneu-

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 5.—  
"Devil Anse" Hatfield, noted leader  
in the Hatfield-McCoy feud of 30  
years ago, is dead. Word of his  
death Thursday night in the Hatfield  
home at Island Creek, Logan County,  
W. Va., reached Huntington last  
night. Pneumonia caused death.

Though the aged mountain chief-  
tain had been failing in health for  
several weeks, it was an attack of  
pneumonia which caused his sud-  
den death.

Information received from Island  
Creek tonight indicated that the  
funeral, to be held Sunday afternoon  
at 3 o'clock, will be the most impos-  
ing in the history of Logan County.

Friends from all sections of the  
mountains, in which "Devil Anse"  
spent most of his life, are arriving  
at the Hatfield home. His widow and  
a number of sons and daughters  
survive.

Veteran Leader of Feud Was Uncle  
of a Former Governor.  
Anderson (Devil Anse) Hatfield,  
leader of his faction in the famous  
Hatfield-McCoy feud, spent the  
greater part of his eighty-six years  
in hunting McCoy, dogging McCoy  
and teaching his thirteen sons to do  
likewise. "Six feet of Devil and 180  
pounds of hell," as he was de-  
scribed, the success of his methods  
is evidenced by the fact that he  
died a peaceful death and that only  
two sons were killed by the enemies.

In 1850, the bloodiest of North  
American feuds was started when a  
McCoy claimed that some Hatfield  
pigs belonged to him. Two years  
later, at an election in which both  
clans named candidates for office  
in Pike County, Kentucky, Hatfield  
was shot and taken to his home for  
treatment.

"Devil Anse" immediately as-  
sumed the leadership of his clan,  
and accompanied by a few relatives,  
captured three McCoy. The trio  
were imprisoned in a hut in the  
mountains, and when news that the  
wounded Hatfield was dead, came to  
"Devil Anse," he took the three Mc-  
Coy outside and fired dozens of  
shots into their bodies.

This incident marked the begin-  
ning of almost wholesale murder on  
both sides that resulted in the killing  
and wounding of hundreds. It was  
said.

"Devil Anse" was soon succeeded  
by his son, Cap, as the most dan-  
gerous of the Hatfield clan. Cap was  
held responsible for the shooting of  
McCoy women and children, and was  
obliged to retire to West Virginia. It  
is known that the son killed Ran-  
dall McCoy's daughter when she at-  
tempted to extinguish a fire that he  
had set in her home.

The activities of the two clans led  
to dozens of arrests, many convic-  
tions, several life terms and at least  
one execution. For thirty years  
Devil Anse's skill kept him above the  
ground although it was often pre-  
dicted that he would die a violent  
death.

Twelve years ago, the Hatfield  
clan was scattered and the feud  
formally ended by a general hand-  
shaking party. "Devil Anse" got re-  
ligion soon after that and retired to  
farm his Kentucky land. He was an  
uncle of former Governor Hat-  
field of West Virginia.

## COAL

DIRECT FROM MINES BY  
TRUCKStandard, \$6.25 per ton  
St. Clair Lump, \$6.50 per ton  
Superior Lump, \$7.50 per tonSonnenberg Coal Co.  
Central 8744 Tyler 1500

## Grove's

is the Genuine  
and OnlyLaxative  
Bromo  
Quinine  
tabletsThe best and original Cold  
and Grip tablet, the merit of which  
is recognized by all civilized  
nations.

Be careful to avoid imitations.

Be sure its Bromo

Q

G. M. Brown

The genuine bears this signature

## Agents' Buyers' and Managers' Sale Begins Monday

The Store for ALL the People.

See Our Big Sunday Advertisements for Further Particulars

IN OUR  
BASEMENT

## SALE OF COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES

IN OUR  
BASEMENT

The most drastic price cutting has been resorted to that no winter garment remains in our stocks. All must go! This is an opportunity that has not been enjoyed by our patrons for years—and three months of wear still ahead. Think of it—the prices in many cases would not pay for the materials. Sale begins at 9 a. m. sharp—be early for these extraordinary values.

## \$10 to \$12.95 Suits, Coats, Dresses

- \$12.95 Fur-Fabric Coats
- \$12.95 Serge Suits
- \$10.00 Tweed Sport Coats
- \$10.00 Full-Length Winter Coats
- \$12.95 Georgette and Satin Combina-  
tion Dresses
- \$10.00 Cloth Dresses
- \$10.00 Georgette Dresses
- \$12.95 Sample Winter Coats
- \$12.95 All-Lined Tricotine Suits
- \$10.00 Leatherette Coats

\$5  
BASEMENT

## \$17.50 to \$20 Suits, Coats, Dresses

- \$17.50 Plush-Trimmed Suits
- \$20.00 Fur-Trimmed All-Lined Coats
- \$17.50 Fur-Fabric Coats
- \$17.50 Fur-Trimmed Kersey Coats
- \$17.50 Plain-Tailored Belted Coats
- \$20.00 Silk Dresses
- \$17.50 Embroidered Serge Dresses
- \$17.50 Velour and Silver-tone Dresses
- \$20.00 Plain-Tailored Serge Suits
- \$17.50 Tricotine Suits

\$10  
BASEMENT

## \$22.50 to \$35 Suits, Coats, Dresses

- \$35.00 Embroidered Silk-Lined Velour  
Suits
- \$32.50 Silk-Lined Large Cape Collar Coats
- \$25.00 Sealine Collar Coats
- \$25.00 Sealine-Trimmed Poplin Suits
- \$25.00 Sealine-Trimmed Poplin Suits
- \$32.50 Loose Back or Belted Chameleon  
Coat Coats
- \$22.50 Embroidered Tricotine Dresses
- \$25.00 Net and Satin Combination Dresses
- \$22.50 Satin and Tricotine Panel Dresses
- \$35.00 Silk-Lined Tricotine Suits
- \$25.00 All-Lined Silk Plush Coats

\$15  
BASEMENT75c and 85c Win-  
dow Shades  
44c\$1.97 to \$2.95  
Curtains  
\$1.39\$1.50 Voile  
Curtains  
95c25c Silkoline  
For covering  
comforts, 35 inches  
wide, light colors  
only, 600 yards to  
sell at yard.  
15c19c to 29c  
Curtain  
Voiles  
11c39c and 49c  
Cretonnes  
25c\$4.00 Wool  
Poplin  
\$2.49Dress Goods  
\$1.97\$3.50 Storm  
Serge  
\$1.98\$1.75 French  
Serge  
\$1.00\$1.50 Skirt-  
ing Plaids  
\$1.00Gingham House  
Dresses  
\$2.47IN OUR  
BASEMENTGirls' \$2.50 to  
\$3.50 Wash  
DressesMaterials are ginghams,  
crashes, linens and percales  
in a big assortment of the  
latest styles in solid  
colors; also combina-  
tions. All sizes  
6 to 14 years.

\$1.59

Girls' \$15 Fur-  
Trimmed  
CoatsA wonderful lot of  
these coats for girls  
in sizes 8 to 14 years;  
with the large collars,  
pockets, all new up-to-  
date Winter  
styles. \$7.95  
(Bargain Basement—Nugents.)

## \$6.00 to \$8.00 Corsets

Good models  
for average and  
slender figures  
made of fabric  
silk brocade and  
heavy coutil  
reinforced  
over abdomen.  
Size 19 to 26 in  
some models.

\$2.95



## \$5 Corsets

Good average  
figure models  
made of fabric  
silk brocade  
in a reinforced  
coutil all over  
except busting  
low and medi-  
um busts, long  
hips. Size 20  
to 26.

\$2.67

## \$3.00 Corsets

Good average figure models; made of con-  
sulting and some fancy  
silk in low and medium busts  
long hips. Size 20 to 26.  
(Bargain Basement—Nugents.)

\$1.17

## Sheets &amp; Pillowcases

\$1.95 Sheets, \$1.45 Each  
Large size, 81x90. Seamless.\$2.15 Sheets, \$1.49 Each  
Extra long. Size 81x90.65c Pillowcases, 40c Each  
Hemstitched. Size 42x36. Free from  
dressing.\$2.35 Sheets, \$1.69 Each  
Made of fine quality bleached cotton. Size  
81x90.45c Pillowcases, 25c Each  
Bleached. Size 42x36.50c Pillowcases, 38c Each  
Made of bleached cotton. Size 42x36.60c Pillowcases, 35c Each  
Fruit of Loom Pillowcases. Size 42x36.  
Stamped U. S. A.\$1.85 Sheets, \$1.39 Each  
Made of fine quality bleached sheeting.  
Size 72x90.  
(Bargain Basement—Nugents.)Satin Hats  
Corded brims  
and tucked effects, foliage  
facings, embroidered  
novelties, metal and  
satin combinations, fur  
fabrics and embroidered  
satin turbans, roll ef-  
fects, soft brims, and  
novelty shapes.\$5.00  
Values.....\$2.97  
(Bargain Basement—Nugents.)Women's 75c Vests and Pants  
Heavy weight, white fleeced ribbed cotton  
garments; all styles. 35cWomen's \$1.00 Union Suits  
Ankle length; high and low neck. Regular  
and extra sizes. Firsts and seconds..... 69c  
\$1.25 values..... 77cChildren's 75c Vests and Pants  
Heavy white fleeced cotton garments; sizes  
6 to 14 years. 39c  
(Bargain Basement—Nugents.)Heavy Black Cotton Stockings  
50c and 65c quality, in sizes 8 1/2 to  
10. Slight seconds..... 25c\$2.00 Silk Stockings  
Medium and heavy, all silk, seamless and  
mock seam style, all sizes, colors with  
black and white. Firsts of  
2nd quality..... 87c\$1.50 Stockings  
First and second qualities, plain and fancy  
lace stripe in black and colors  
All sizes. Slight seconds..... 87c  
(Bargain Basement—Nugents.)\$3.00  
Blankets  
\$1.77Per Pair  
In gray or plaids  
—very soft and  
fleece; sizes 64x80  
and 60x76; over-  
cast ends.\$4.98 Blankets  
In large block patterns, also in white  
or plain. Gray, extra large  
size. Per pair..... \$2.97\$7.50 to \$9.00 Blankets  
Wool mixed; full size, in gray, tan  
and broken plaids.  
Per pair..... \$5.00  
(Bargain Basement—Nugents.)

Special Purchase From a St. Louis Manufacturer of

Women's High and Low Shoes

Regular \$3.00, \$7.50, \$8.00 and \$5.00 Values

1500 pairs in this lot, consisting of spat-pumps, colonial  
tongue pumps, one eyelet ties,  
theo ties, oxfords, high shoes,  
either dress or walking styles,  
in leathers, as patent, gun-  
metal, black and brown kid,  
and two-tones. Assorted  
sizes 2 1/2 to 8; sale price..... \$2.85  
(Bargain Basement—Nugents.)Boys' \$13.50  
Corduroy SuitsDark drab or golden brown Corduroy  
Suits, in one of the best makes; slash  
pockets, all-around belt, knickers full cut  
with button bottom and watch pocket.  
Sizes 7 to 18—Boys' \$13.50  
Corduroy SuitsDark drab or golden brown Corduroy  
Suits, in one of the best makes; slash  
pockets, all-around belt, knickers full cut  
with button bottom and watch pocket.  
Sizes 7 to 18—

\$8.46

Boys' \$10 Mackinaws  
Wool Mackinaws in dark self  
and plaid materials, well made,  
double-breasted  
coats. Sizes 6 to  
17. Price..... \$5.00Boys' \$1.00 Flannel-  
ette Waists  
Collar attached,  
in gray. Sizes  
6 to 15..... 65cBoys' \$1.49 Pants  
Dark mixture knicker-  
serviceable school pants.  
Size 6 to 15..... \$1.00Boys' \$1.75 to  
\$3.50 Sweaters  
Coat and pull-over  
style, in plain colors  
and body  
stripes..... \$1.00Boys' 75c Blouses  
Percale blouses, in neat  
stripes. Sizes  
6 to 15. 2 for..... \$1.00  
(Bargain Basement—Nugents.)Boys' \$1.75 Cordu-  
roy Knickers  
Dark drab corduroy, of  
durable wear.  
Size 6 to 14..... \$1.19Boys' \$1.75 to  
\$3.50 Sweaters  
Coat and pull-over  
style, in plain colors  
and body  
stripes..... \$1.00Boys' 75c Blouses  
Percale blouses, in neat  
stripes. Sizes  
6 to 15. 2 for..... \$1.00  
(Bargain Basement—Nugents.)Boys' \$1.75 Cordu-  
roy Knickers  
Dark drab corduroy, of  
durable wear.  
Size 6 to 14..... \$1.19Boys' \$1.75 to  
\$3.50 Sweaters  
Coat and pull-over  
style, in plain colors  
and body  
stripes..... \$1.00Boys' 75c Blouses  
Percale blouses, in neat  
stripes. Sizes  
6 to 15. 2 for..... \$1.00  
(Bargain Basement—Nugents.)IN OUR  
BASEMENT37c Bleached  
Longcloth  
34 inches wide, in  
mill length; yard.  
23c70c Bleached  
Sheeting  
11 inches wide.  
Limit of 10 yards to  
a customer; yard.  
37c35c Bleached In-  
dia Head  
36 inches wide;  
soft finish; yard.  
22c\$3.95 Gingham  
House Dresses  
In tri-colored or  
checked, large  
checked or plain  
wide belts, rummy  
and full length  
suits. Size 26 to  
34.

\$1.97

45c White  
Galates  
In desirable mill  
lengths. Yard.  
29c



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ST. 8, 1921.

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ingham House  
Dresses

at plaids, checks,  
or plain colors;  
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ashes or hats and  
sides 36 to 40.

2.47

OUR  
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Bleached  
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hches wide, in  
lengths; yard.

23c

Bleached  
heeting

hches wide,  
10 yards to  
omer; yard.

37c

Bleached In-  
a Head

hches wide;  
light; yard.

22c

ingham  
Dresses

colored or purple  
large plaids,  
r plain colors,  
a, roomy bodi-  
casual collar  
sides 36 to

1.97

White  
alates

estible mill  
Yard,

9c

Fiction, Popular Comics  
and Women's Features

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1921.

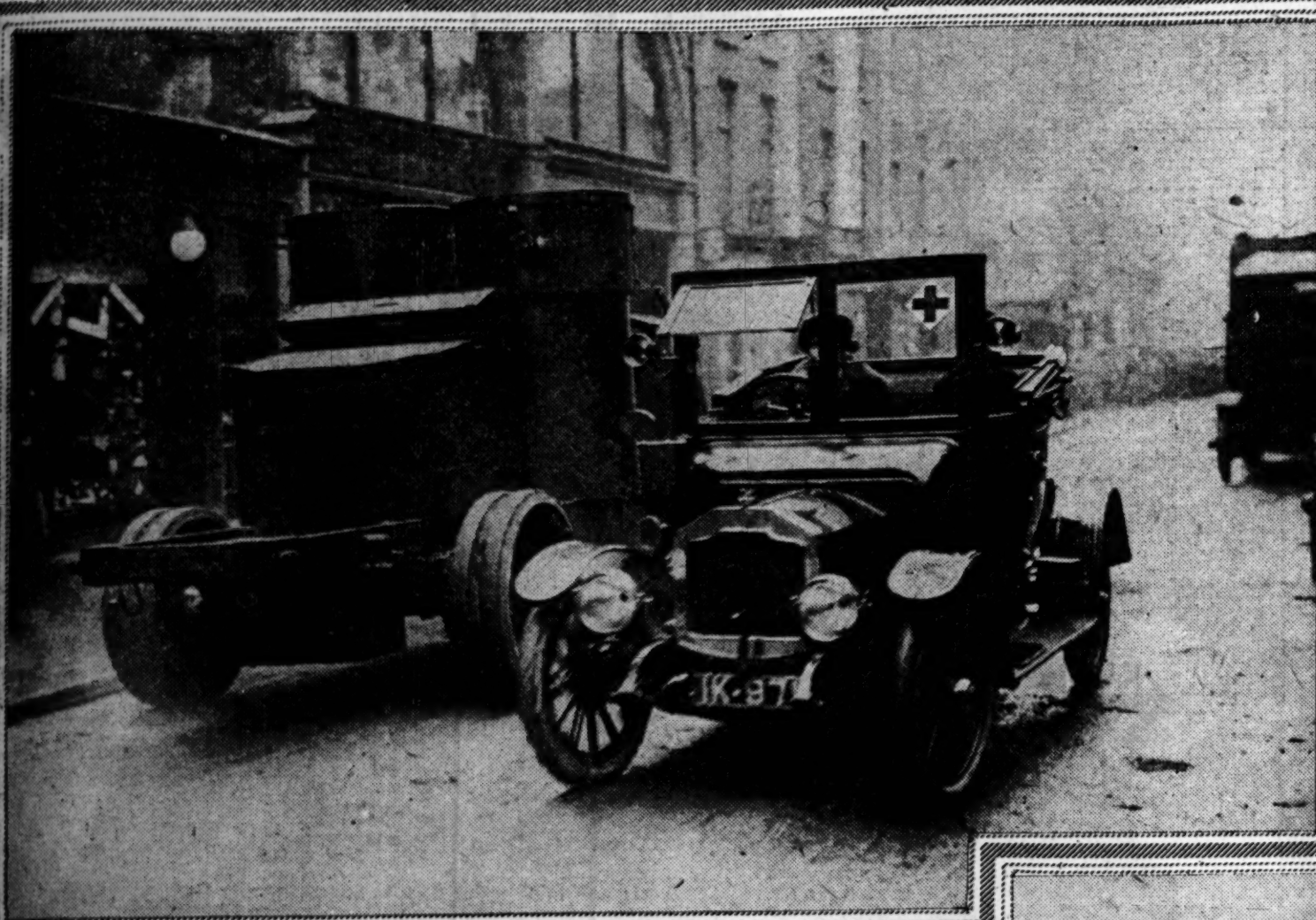
# DAILY MAGAZINE

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Editorial Page  
News Photographs

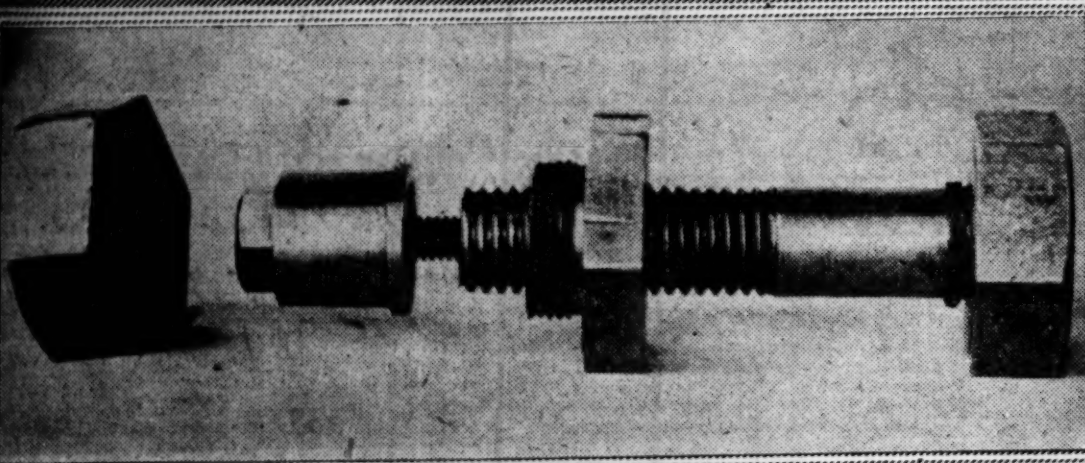
SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1921.

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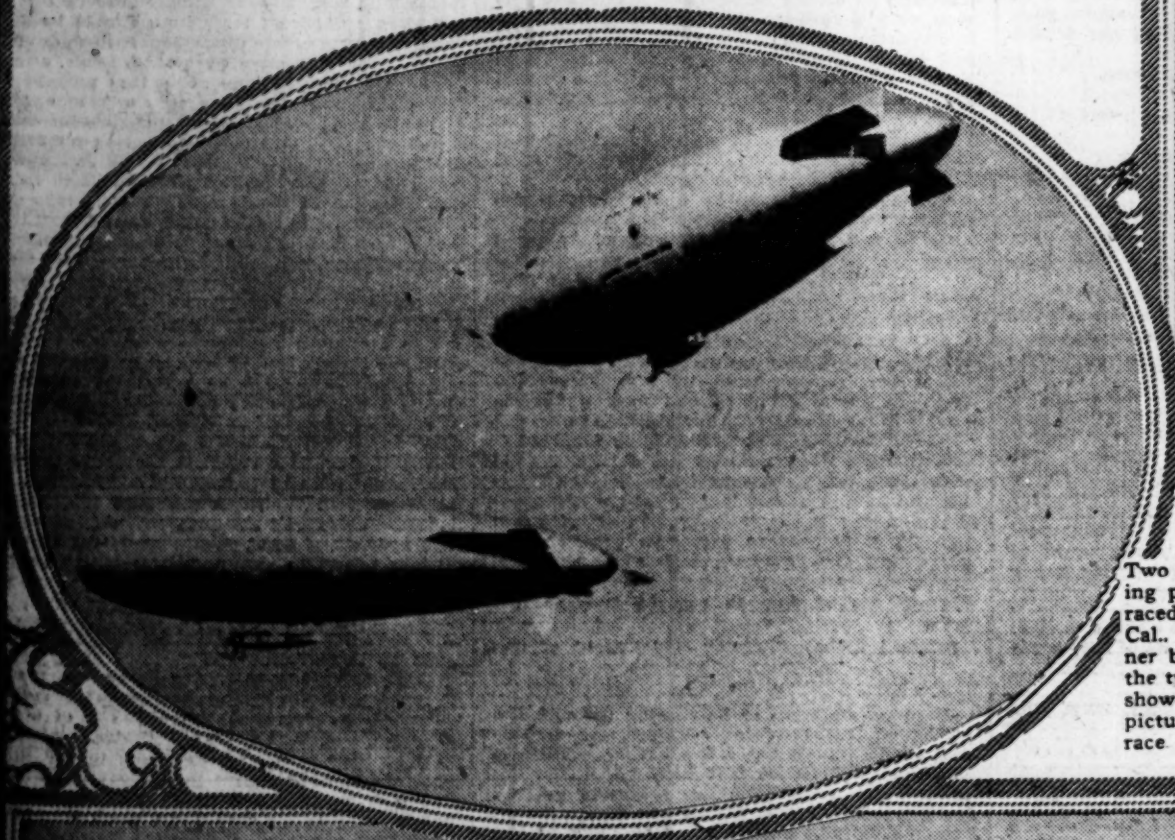
"Death" and "Mercy," as typified by an armored car equipped with a machine gun, and an auto of the Red Cross, passing each other on the streets of Cork, Ireland, during recent disturbances.

—Underwood & Underwood.



Bolt and safety nut invented by Mrs. Anna L. Harrell of Seattle, Wash. There are three holding parts to the contrivance, one having a right-hand thread and the other two left-hand threads.

—Underwood & Underwood.



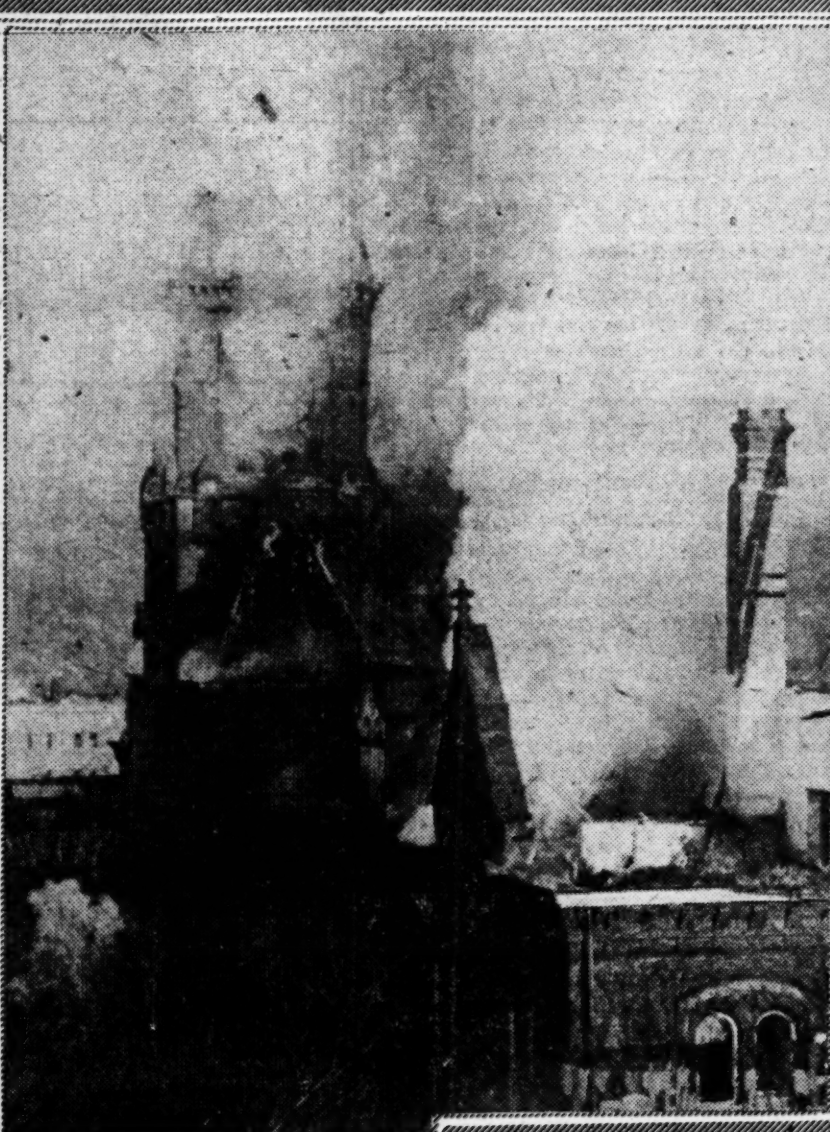
Two dirigible balloons, one owned by a moving picture concern, the other by the Navy, raced over a 12-mile course at Long Beach, Cal., recently, with the Navy "blimp" a winner by 12 seconds. The upper photo shows the two craft in the air, and the lower photo shows the start with Colleen Moore, moving picture star, dropping the flag to start the race.

—Copyright Underwood & Underwood.



Sinn Fein prisoners in an internment camp at Ballykinler, County Down, Ireland, the barbed wire inclosure being modeled on those used during the war.

—Central News Photo.



Scene during the fire which recently destroyed the West Virginia State Capitol, showing smoke and flames engulfing the historic tower which could be seen all over Charleston. Many State documents were lost.

—Underwood & Underwood.



Admiral Newton S. McCully, U. S. N., and some of the seven Russian children, ranging in age from 3 to 12 years, he has brought to this country in the hope of adopting them.

—Copyright Keystone View Co.



Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Soviet representative in this country, as he appeared after his deportation had been ordered by the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C.

—Copyright Keystone View Co.



Mrs. Helen McCauley, wife of Lieut. Commander Cleveland McCauley of the United States Navy, who has been admitted to the bar in Shanghai, China, and who is said to be the first practicing woman lawyer in the Far East.

—Copyright Keystone View Co.







# The Missing Husband

(Copyright, 1921.)

By J. Storer Clouston

THIS is the eighth of a series of remarkable detective stories now running on Saturdays in the Post-Dispatch. The series describes some of the many events in the professional career of a private "inquiry agent."

This description of Mr. T. Carrington, private detective (or "inquiry agent," as he preferred to call himself), appeared in a tale entitled "Simon," and is culled from that work with its author's permission. "He was a young man, apparently a little over 30, above middle height, with a round, impetuous, very agreeable face, smooth, fair hair, a little, neatly trimmed mustache, and a monocle that lent just the necessary touch of distinction to what might otherwise have been a too good-humored physiognomy." The stories which are appearing every Saturday in the Post-Dispatch were for the most part told by Mr. Carrington himself over a smoking-room fire.

"FORTUNATELY for society," said Carrington, "the membership of the Stick-at-nothing-to-get-what-you-want brigade is strictly limited. Outside the frankly criminal class, jolly few men—so far as my own experience goes—will really stick at nothing. Unless, by Jingo, a woman is the thing they want. In that case the membership of the brigade is vastly increased. In fact, one never knows who won't join it next. I remember one case."

"Well, if you insist upon listening to scandal, I'll begin by explaining—No, I'll begin with Gerald Hathway's visit to my office one October morning. I hadn't heard of him before, but we have kept up our acquaintance—unprofessionally—ever since. A real good chap he was, I could see at a glance, about 29 or 30, with a cheery smile but a shrewd eye, and immaculately turned out as the young man about town. He was a barrister with some private means and at that time a good deal of leisure; but he is getting quite a few briefs now, I believe."

"In a cousin of Lady Powell's," he began. "You may remember helping her in rather an awkward bit of business about a year ago." I said I remembered the lady quite well, and he went on, "It's her sister, Mrs. Escourt, who wants your assistance this time. The whole business is rather curious and I'm beginning to fear it may turn out to be serious. Her husband has been absolutely disappeared."

"And then he gave me an outline of the case. The Escourts had a place in Westmoreland, quite a big country house, I gathered, and Tony Escourt—as he was always called—lived the life of a country gentleman; bit of hunting, bit of shooting, bit of county business, the usual sort of round that enables a man to say he is too busy to do anything he feels inclined to do, but doesn't prevent him from accepting an amusing invitation or running up to town whenever he has a fancy."

"Well, just six days before, Tony Escourt had set out from home to spend a week in town. There was a special meeting of his club he wanted to attend, and he also wanted to see his stockbroker about selling some shares, and look up an old pal who had come home from East Africa, and foregather with one or two other fellows—He actually mentioned Gerald Hathway's name as being one of them. He went in his car to the local station, where he was going to take a slow train as far as Carnforth and pick up the London express there."

"His wife never expected to get a letter from Tony himself while he was away for such a short visit, but quite unknown to him she happened to have written to her cousin, Gerald Hathway, and mentioned that her husband was arriving at Euston by such and such a train. Gerald wanted to see Escourt rather particularly and so he went to Euston to meet the train, but no Tony Escourt arrived by it. He therefore sent line to his cousin Lydia (that's Mrs. E.), and said that her husband hadn't turned up. Whereupon came an urgent note by return of post giving Tony's plans and telling Hathway to find out what had become of him."

"Hathway, being a great friend of both husband and wife, and the most obliging of fellows, thereupon made inquiries, and these revealed the startling facts that Tony Escourt had never attended the meeting of the club, never seen his stockbroker, and never looked up an old pal or any of his other friends. And then at last Mrs. Escourt had written commissioning him to employ me to trace the missing gentleman. That, in brief, was Hathway's story as he told it to me in my office, and as I watched him I felt sure that he at least was keeping back nothing."

"What sort of a man is Escourt?" I asked, for that's the fundamental thing to get at—the nature and character of the people of the drama. It is far from easy to discover at second hand, but fortunately Hathway had a shrewd eye for human nature and a tolerable gift for expressing himself."

"A thorough good sort," he said, "popular with everybody. He has lived a pretty easy life, not much of the curb has ever been applied to Tony, and he had a bit of a splash before he married; but nothing serious, mind you. Since he married, I've noticed that he still likes dancing and still chooses the prettiest partners in the room, and so he's an uncommon good-looking chap, the pretty girls still like him. But I know him very well indeed, and I can answer for it that there has not been a breath of scandal in connection with his name or his conduct since he married Lydia."

"Well, I notice," I said with a smile, "that you begin with that aspect of Mr. Escourt's character."

"Well, hang it," said he, "when a fellow disappears like that, one naturally thinks first thing of a woman. Chances are she's said to be a good sound rule, isn't it?"

"She has its exceptions," I replied. "Do you

know if he had any money troubles—or business worries—anything of that kind? Think carefully."

"He thought for a moment and then shook his head decidedly."

"Of course one can't be certain," said he, "His affairs were beginning to get a little mixed up before he married; but that put everything right, and I've never known of any money difficulties since."

"Then I gather that he married money?"

"Yes, his wife was the eldest sister and there were no brothers, so she came into the place; and a tidy lot of money besides."

"Oh, I said, 'the place is hers then?'"

"He nodded."

"The place and most of the income."

"How old is he, and how old is she?"

"He is 32. Lydia wouldn't thank me for telling you, but, between ourselves, 40 must be pretty imminent."

"Is she at all like Lady Powell?" I asked.

"He shot me a shrewd, humorous smile."

"Lady Powell was considered the pretty sister."

"And in character?"

"Much alike, but there again Gladys Powell has it."

"I knew Lady Powell, no beauty and a masterful, rather suspicious woman; and I began to visualize more distinctly this fortunate couple, with their big place in the North and their tidy lot of money."

"And now to come to Mr. Escourt's visit to town. He wanted to see his stockbroker. That suggests possibilities of business troubles. Did he speculate?"

"On horses a bit, but never in stocks and shares, so far as I know. In fact, I'd have been almost sure to have known, for if he had anything in the nature of business he always discussed it with me."

"What about this meeting of his club?" I asked.

"Was it important?"

"It was about making some addition to the clubhouse."

"Is he on the committee—or particularly interested in any way?"

"He shook his head."

"He isn't on the committee. And the whole thing was only a small scheme to add some extra bedrooms. As he never stayed at that particular club, I can't honestly say what there was to interest him."

"He also wanted to see an old pal just home from East Africa?"

"Yes, Jack Burton, Tony's very oldest and dearest friend. A bit of a rogue in his day, too, but an excellent chap."

"Is Burton only in town for a short visit?"

"No, he has settled down again in his old rooms for the next year, anyhow."

"I thought over all this information for a few minutes, while Hathway watched me in silence."

"Well," he asked at length, "what do you think of the conundrum?"

"Yet though he expressed it lightly, I could see that he was anxious."

"I was wondering," I said, "where exactly one should start the enquiry."

"I had hardly spoken the words before that question was answered in a very surprising fashion. There came a knock at my door and a telegram was handed in. I opened it, and then opened my eyes."

"It is from Mrs. Escourt," I said, "and this is what she says. 'Mysterious discovery here. Come immediately.'"

"Mysterious discovery here," repeated Hathway. "Does that mean at their own place?"

"Looks like it," I said, and I added, "It's lucky you turned up first or this peremptory summons would have struck me as quite as mysterious as the discovery."

"Lydia might have said 'please come,'" he observed. "However, I'm afraid that's rather her way. But all the same you'll go I hope."

"When is the first train?"

"Good man!" said he. "I say you know, I'm really awfully relieved that you've taken this thing up. It was beginning to rather worry me. And yet, I'd like to see the thing through. Would you mind if I came with you?"

"I'd very much sooner have you," I said, and thereupon we fell to on a time table. Five minutes later we were both hurrying off to park our bags, and we met again at Euston in time to catch the 2 o'clock train."

"It was long after dark when we arrived at the Escourt's place, and I could see nothing of the outside of the house, except that every here and there along the front a lighted window glowing the night showed that it must be an extensive mansion. Inside, the hall was imposing, the butler was the proper size and girth a butler should be, and there was also a liveried footman. Evidently Mr. Tony Escourt had done himself well when he married, I perceived; anyhow in matters material."

"We were taken straight to Mrs. Escourt's own sitting room and there I found a middle-aged lady, inclining to grow stout but well laced in, with a nose on the hooky side of dead straight, a pair of chilly eyes and a manner that couldn't exactly be called bad, but certainly wasn't very happy. One made allowances for her present state of mind, yet when I pictured a popular, dashing, good-looking man of two and thirty attached to this dame, I couldn't help sympathizing with his desire to spend a week in town now and then. At the same time, disappearing into space—assuming he had done it voluntarily—was rather a different matter. And then, too, there was always the chance of foul play; so that in spite of her manner I tried to be as sympathetic as I knew how."

"My cousin has no doubt told you about my husband's unaccountable disappearance," she began.

"I assure you I was very sorry, indeed, to hear of it," said I.

"She looked at me rather as though sorrow



"It was the same slim, dark-eyed girl, only now she wasn't wearing an apron."

was unbecoming in a pale hand, and I resolved to be strictly businesslike."

"It is very extraordinary," she said, "and this morning one of my housemaids found something that makes it look extremely mysterious. She turned to her writing bureau, opened a drawer and took out a glove."

"This is one of my husband's gloves."

"Indeed?" said I, examining it. I am afraid, not very attentively."

"It was one of a pair he took away with him," she added.

"I picked up my ears now and looked at the glove very closely. Indeed, it was an ordinary man's dogskin glove, size 8-12, such as are sold in tens of thousands."

"Are you quite sure it is his?" I asked.

"Quite," she said, in the same dry, chilly, emphatic voice she used all the time. "You will see that it is scorched just there by the end of a cigar. Also the button is a little loose. I came down to the front door to see my husband off and noticed that he had forgotten his gloves. I picked them up myself and handed them to the butler, and I noticed the burnt mark and the loose button. In fact, I was with him about a week before when he burnt his glove."

"And he certainly took the gloves away with him?"

"Yes, certainly. I saw him slip them into his overcoat pocket as he was getting into the car."

"By Jove!" murmured Hathway. "This is most extraordinary."

"It is more than extraordinary, Gerald," said his cousin. "I cannot understand it in the least."

"Where was this glove picked up?" I said.

"Just inside a door leading out to the garden."

"This morning, you say?"

"Yes, early this morning. The housemaid found it first thing when she was beginning her work."

"Is that the garden door in the old wing, near the foot of the back stairs?" asked Hathway.

"Yes," she said, "and it seems a very curious place to find it. Don't you think so, Mr. Carrington?"

"Finding it at all seems to me extremely curious," I said.

"What do you make of it?"

"I shall have to think about it a little longer. I'm afraid," I said cautiously.

"She turned to her cousin and said:

"I have had some dinner kept for you, Gerald. You can show Mr. Carrington the way."

"Gerald and I went to the door together. Something was probably the matter with the handle, for the catch hadn't caught, and so he opened the door for me without a sound. I went out first and almost ran into a girl who might have been merely passing the door, but who certainly seemed rather to have only just started to move when she saw it open. She was a slender girl, dressed in dead black all save a dainty apron—a lady's maid obviously, and for an instant she looked at me and I saw her face distinctly. It was an uncommonly pretty face, too, with large, brilliant dark eyes, rather petite features, pale skin and red lips; a type you'll meet every now and then, and a very fascinating type when you do meet it. But the expression in her eyes as they shot that single swift glance at me was not the fascinator's twinkling in the least."

"Who is that girl?" I asked in a casual voice.

"Hathway looked at her departing back."

"Oh, that's Elliot, my cousin's maid; a jolly pretty girl, too."

"Jolly," I agreed.

"We ate our belated dinner, had a smoke, and turned in, for I saw my way to doing nothing more that night."

"Next morning came an exceedingly surprising development—a regular rouser, in fact. On the breakfast table Mrs. Escourt found lying a letter from her husband, dated the day before from his old pal Burton's rooms in Jermyn street, conveying his love, the news that he was having a pleasant visit to London, and the information that he would be home in a few days' time. You can imagine how we stared at one another as she read this epistle aloud."

"Great Scott!" cried Gerald. "Then he has been in town all the... But dash it, how can he have been?" I made enquiries.... He broke off again and looked at me."

"What do you say, Mr. Carrington?" the lady asked.

"Did you tell anybody except Mr. Hathway

that Mr. Escourt was missing?" I enquired.

"Not a soul," she said emphatically. \*

"Nobody in the house—even in the strictest confidence—a confidential maid, for instance?"

"I should never dream of telling any of my servants!" she answered with some indignation. "I have told nobody."

"And the glove was found early yesterday morning. I suppose all the servants would know about it at once?"

"I'm afraid they would," she admitted. "But that was all they knew."

"Can one post a letter in this neighborhood early in the morning?"

"One can post at the station before 8 o'clock."

"Have any of the servants got bicycles?"

"This shower of apparently irrelevant questions seemed to annoy the lady."

"A few of them," she answered very coldly. "The footman, I believe, has one, and my own maid and one or two of the others. But may I ask what that has to do with it?"

"You have hired a dog, Mrs. Escourt," I smiled, "and you must let him bark after his own manner. I have only one or two more questions left. At what o'clock were you told of the glove?"

"When I came down to breakfast."

"And that would be?"

"I was rather late yesterday morning. There was some stupid misunderstanding. I only began breakfast at half past nine."

"She was getting very nettled now and I said soothingly:

"Only one last question. How far away is the station?"

"We call it three-quarters of a mile."

"Thank you," I said. "And now, Mrs. Escourt, are you satisfied with this letter of your husband's, and will you just wait now till he comes home?"

"Certainly not," she said emphatically. "I know that he didn't go straight to London and

didn't do the things he said he was going to do. But he evidently doesn't know that I know."

"Hathway and I glanced at one another."

"Evidently," I said softly.

"Ah!" she exclaimed, "you quite see how suspicious it all is! I want you to go to London at once, Mr. Carrington, and find out what he has been doing."

"You are quite determined to pursue this matter?"

"Absolutely!"

"Well," I said, "I'll do what I can. But I first want to make some inquiries in this neighborhood. I want, for instance, to speak to the officials at the station who saw him depart."

"There is no need," she said. "He certainly did leave by that train. I found that out at once."

"Better let Carrington follow out his own ideas," said Hathway. "You let him have one of the cars for the day, Lydia, and I'll guarantee he will do honest work."

"As we went to the smoking room he lowered his voice and said to me:

"I have a sort of dim idea of what's in your mind, but for the life of me I can't follow you all the way."

"I want to feel I'm right before I say anything more," said I, "but I'll tell you as soon as I do feel sure. Let's come for a stroll outside."

"It was a fine morning and we strolled and smoked on the terrace. I now saw the whole life of the house. It was a rambling place, built at different dates; one whole wing being very old indeed."

"You say that glove was found just inside the garden door of the old wing," I said. "Is that the old wing?"

"Yes, and that's the door," she said.

"And the back stairs are close by?"

"One of the back stairs. This staircase is really in the old wing, but you can get from it into each floor of the modern house."

"Including the servants' quarters at the top?"

"Yes," she said.

"What is in the top of the old wing?"

"Only a vast collection of attics."

"Suppose we go and have a look at the place where the glove was found," I suggested.

"We looked at the place, and then we went up the old back staircase and even poked our noses into the attics. And then I set off by myself in the car and only got back at 6 o'clock."

"Gerald Hathway met me in the hall."

"Discovered anything?" he asked in a whisper.

"Where is Mrs. Escourt?" said I.

"Lying down. She always has a rest between tea and dinner."

"Then now's our chance!" said I. "Can you raise a couple of pairs of tennis shoes? Fetch them as quick as you can, like a good chap, and I'll tell you what I am after as we're on our way."

"He dashed off for the tennis shoes and five minutes later we were going up those old back stairs like a couple of burglars, except that I whispered enough to let him understand the game, so long as it was safe. But we were still as mice by the time we reached the top flight—and so we surprised her again."

"It was the same slim, dark-eyed girl, only now she wasn't wearing an apron, and the expression in her eyes as we caught her slipping along from the servants' quarters to the unused attics, was even more vivid than before. It was

Beginning in Sunday's  
Post-Dispatch  
**A Patroness of Art**  
by Samuel Hopkins Adams  
Continuing Monday and concluding  
Tuesday

fear before—and that was what first put me on the proper scent; but it was terror now."

"Take us straight to Mr. Escourt," I said quietly.

"To—to—Mr.?" she stammered.

"Mr. Escourt. We want to keep the whole affair dark, and we shall if you'll help us. Otherwise there may be a scandal."

"She said not another word, but led us through those dusty attics, getting pretty dim now that the evening was falling, till we found the infatuated Tony Escourt skulking under the slates of his own house. For a solid week that man had been surreptitiously enjoying the society of this girl whom he had fallen head over ears in love with. With his jealous wife down below trying to find him in London. There was one of your stick-at-nothing brigade! But it was a woman he wanted, you see."

"And what happened to them?" demanded one of his audience.

"Oh, we got him safely off that night and coached him up in a plausible yarn about meeting an old friend who had persuaded him to run up to Scotland and look at a salmon fishing before he went to London. Mrs. Escourt gulped a little, but swallowed it all right. As for Miss Elliot, she gave up her situation suddenly—no matter how ill, and passed into the unknown, at least so far as I am concerned."

"How had he managed the thing? Why, he had only gone as far as Carnforth Junction, melted away out of the station while waiting for the express, lain low till night, and then come home by car. The glove? He used to slip out at nights for a breath of air. That particular night he was wearing his overcoat with the gloves still in the pocket, and one of them fell out. The girl told him it was discovered first thing in the morning, whereupon he scribbled that note to his wife, enclosed it in another note to his old pal Burton and asked him to post it in London instantly. Only unfortunately neither he or the girl knew that he had been reported missing and was being searched for. The girl rushed with the letter to the station on her bicycle, and got back a trifle late; hence the 'misunderstanding' which caused her mistress to breakfast at 9:30."

"As for my own part in the show—well, the glove found in the house, the glimpse of that eavesdropping girl with stark fear in her eyes, and my knowledge of the characters and circumstances of Escourt and his wife, gave me an inkling of what might possibly be the truth. Then my questions about the letter showed me how that might be accounted for. The presence of the old attics, with the glove at the foot of the stair, added to the chances of my being right. And finally I went in that car to the station and found that Miss Elliot actually had posted a letter in the early morning, and then I traced Escourt's whole movements at Carnforth; I even interviewed the man he hired his car from."

## BURGESS BEDTIME STORIES



Lightfoot Cannot Stop to Gossip

By Thornton W. Burgess

A gossip's apt to be a shirk.  
For talk will seldom mix with work.

LIGHTFOOT the Deer was walking back and forth this way and that way along the paths which together made the yard in which he and Mrs. Lightfoot would spend the winter. Now and then, when he came to a place where the wind had drifted in the snow of the last storm so that it nearly filled a path, he would leap ahead with great jumps, then back out and, after a while, try again.

"For goodness' sake, Lightfoot, do keep still a few minutes and have a little gossip with me. I haven't been over in this part of the Green Forest and I want to know what is going on here," cried Peter Rabbit as he hopped along behind Lightfoot.

Lightfoot backed so suddenly that he almost stepped on Peter. It was only by a quick jump that Peter saved himself. "Hi there, you Slim-legs!" cried Peter. "What have you got against me?"

"Nothing but your curiosity," retorted Lightfoot. "If you haven't learned to keep time out of the way of busy people it is time you did. The idea of asking me to stop just to gossip! Gossiping and work never go together. But then, you don't know what work is, so I suppose I should not expect anything better from you."

"But," protested Peter, "Why all this work now? What is the use of it? You've got paths enough broken out to reach all the food you and Mrs. Lightfoot will need for a week."

"How about the week after?" asked Lightfoot as he tramped down the snow along another path. "Time enough to think about that when I'm retorted Peter."

"That sounds just like you, Peter Rabbit," snorted Lightfoot in a tone of great disgust. "Will you never be anything but happy-go-lucky? Just suppose I did take your advice

## The Weekly Health Talk

By Dr. Max C. Starkloff,

Health Commissioner of St. Louis.

THE danger of pneumonia still exists. Preventive measures against it come under two definite heads, those directed against lowering the bodily resistance and measures directed against the spread of fixed types of pneumococci.

Among the factors which create lowered resistance the abuse of alcohol once was the most important. Now, perhaps, it has been made a negligible factor, through the operation of the Volstead act and the constitutional amendment. A second important factor is fatigue.

These two factors no doubt have much to do with the marked prevalence of pneumonia during active life among males. Sudden chilling of the body is important, as is lowering of resistance by previous disease. Nearly all pneumonias are preceded by so-called "colds."

In order to institute measures directed toward diminishing the spread of disease types of pneumococci it is first of all of importance that pneumonia be seriously regarded as an infectious disease and treated accordingly. Those in charge of pneumonia cases should realize the importance of protecting themselves against disease germs as in other infectious diseases.

The influence of overcrowding in spreading infection is demonstrated by the fact that the death rate is two to one in the City of New York, as compared with the rest of the State. Crowding need not be in tenements, it may also be in



